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[From Appleton's Journal.]

CHRISTMAS IN THE CITY.

I.

"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"
The bells are ringing it far up-town;
Old Trinity chimes below;
The boys are singing it up and down,
Shouting it over the snow.
Merrily, merrily sound the bells;
The children listen with glee;
Cheerily, cheerily each one tells
The words of their melody.
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!

II.

The walls are shining with holly red—
The roses of Christmas snows;
And wreaths are twining with cones o'er-spread—
The nuts that Christmas bestows.
No home so lonely but, through its gloom
The light of Christmas is seen;
Though it be only a single room,
It hangs up its Christmas green;
Though it be only a single spray
Picked up at the closed church door,
Though it have only a sunlight gray,
The bare, uncarpeted floor
Of some poor dwelling in narrow street
Where the all-day shadows fall
It strikes testing the sadness sweet,
Glad tidings of joy to all;
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"

III.

The city people are old with care;
They are old beyond their years,
From the church steeple, through the clear air,
The bells' voice reaches their ears;
"Come unto me, ye weary and worn!"
It echoes from east to west;
"Come unto me, ye poor and forlorn;
In me ye shall all find rest!"
The rich man, weary with counting spoil,
A moment forgets his gold;
The poor man, dreary with hopeless toil,
A moment forgets the cold—
The bitter weather, the cares of gain,
Are vanquished by Christmas spells;
And both together are boys again,
As they hear the Christmas bells;
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"

IV.

The mourner hears, as high in the air
The echoing chimes are set;
The mourner's tears start in new despair
She thinks of her loved and lost.
The well-known sound of those little feet,
Fast running to meet papa;
The well-known soun of the greeting sweet,
"A merry Christmas, mamma!"—
Are gone forever, leaving behind
But a waste of broken toys—
Are gone forever, leaving behind
But a waste of broken joys,
Then, faint and low, like far music-swells,
Echoing down from above,
Come soft and slow, through the chiming bells,
These words of Heavenly love:
"Suffer the children to come to me—
They are but lent, not given;
Suffer the children to come to me—
Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."
The dark room beams with a vision bright,
And the mother's tearful eyes
See pearly gleams from the walls of light,
As fair crystal bulwarks rise
Above, afar, where the children's souls
As a glory fill the place,
And, like a star whose soft ray consoles,
Bends down her lost darling's face.
Angels rejoice, as the cherub throng
Keep Christmas up in the sky;
Her darling's voice leads their joyful song,
And the mother joins in the cry;
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"

V.

The poor soul haunted by tempting thought,
With hands stretched out to begin
The work enchanted, by Satan wrought,
The gleaming palace of sin,
Sits trembling, lost with the gloating face
Of the tempter behind his chair,
Dissembling his smile, filling the place
With visions, bewildering fair,
Of fruit forbidden, whose flavors burn
The heart with a fiery breath;
Of pathways hidden, whose footsteps turn
Down, ever downward, to death.
The poor soul spurns his conscience' faint
To note what the tempter tells;
The poor soul turns, when, sudden, he hears
The sound of the Christmas bells!
The Christmas-bells! Lo! the Gospel truth
Comes back to his memory;
Unbidden it tells of his guileless youth,
The prayer at his mother's knee;
Till the sudden thought in his bosom swells—
The contrast 'twixt now and then—
And his sudden cry goes forth with the bells;
"Help, O thou Savior of men!"
The tempter gloating is put to flight,
The visions of evil end,
As, downward floating on rays of light,
Angels of Christmas descend;
They take control, they strengthen his heart,
They calm his bewildered fears;
And the rescued soul, as his sins depart,
Thanks God, as he cries with tears;
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"

VI.

"Christmas is here! Christmas is here!"
Once more, once more, has the year rolled round—
To our savior's sacrifice;
Once more, once more, comes the heavenly sound
From the walls of Paradise;
"Glory to God!" sing the choir above,
And Earth rolls out her "Amen"—
"Glory to God in the highest love!
On earth peace! Good-will to men!"
"Christmas is here! Christmas is here?"

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.

CHRISTMAS HYMN.

Upon Judea's starlit plain
There broke a sudden glory,
And distant mountains caught the strain
Of an exulting story.
Above the sad and weary earth
Were angel voices ringing,
The blessing of a Savior's birth
The burden of their singing.

It trembled to their harps of gold,—
That strain divinely tender;
Along the shining skies it rolled,
In grand and choral splendor.
It floated o'er the sleeping world,
A balm for all its sorrow,
Its flag of heavenly peace unfurled,
To greet a brighter morrow.

The shepherds keeping vigil there
Had heard the Advent angel,
Whose word of grace had calmed their fear,
And told the new evangel.
And when the music ceased, they went
To Bethlehem's lowly manger,
Where Mary, mother, held, content,
The wondrous infant stranger.

Still, when the music dies away,
And hearts with grief are breaking,
We take our path from day to day,
And earthly fleshly aching,
We go to Bethlehem and kneel,
Where mystic incarnation,
In human form, doth God reveal
Himself, our consolation.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY MAX ADELER.

[From To-day.]

Bishops Potts of Salt Lake City, was the husband of three wives and the happy father of fifteen interesting children. Early in the winter the bishop determined that his little ones should have a good time on Christmas, so he concluded to take a trip down to San Francisco to see what he could find in the shape of toys with which to gratify and amuse them. The good bishop packed his carpet-bag, embraced Mrs. Potts one by one, and kissed each of her affectionately, and started upon his journey.

He was gone a little more than a week, when he came back with fifteen beautiful mouth organs in his valise for his darlings. He got out of the train at Salt Lake, thinking how joyous and exhilarating it would be at home on Christmas morning when the whole fifteen of these mouth organs should be in operation upon different tunes at the same moment. But just as he entered the depot he saw a group of women standing in the ladies' room apparently waiting for him. As soon as he approached, the whole twenty of them rushed up threw their arms about his neck and kissed him, exclaiming:

"Oh, Theodore, we are so—*so* glad you have come back! Welcome home! Welcome, dear, *dear* Theodore! Welcome once more to the bosom of your family!" and then the whole score of them fell upon his neck and cried over his shirt front and mussed him.

The bishop seemed surprised and embarrassed. Struggling to disengage himself, he blushed and said,

"Really, ladies, this kind of thing is well enough—it is interesting and all that; but there must be some kind of a—that is, an awkward sort of a—excuse me, ladies, but there seems to be, as it were, a slight misunderstanding about the—I am Bishop Potts."

"We know it, we know it, dearest," they exclaimed in a chorus, "and we are so glad to see you safe, safe at home. We have all been right well while you were away, love."

"It gratifies me," remarked the bishop, "to learn that none of you have been a prey to disease. I am filled with blissful serenity when I contemplate the fact; but really I do not understand why you should rush into this railway station and hug me because your livers are active and your digestion good. The precedent is bad; it is dangerous!"

"Oh, but we didn't!" they exclaimed in chorus. "We came here to welcome you because you are our husband."

"Pardon me, but there must be some little—that is to say, as it were, I should think not. Women, you have mistaken your man!"

"Oh no, dearest!" they shouted, "we were married to you while you were away!"

"What!" exclaimed the bishop, "you don't mean to say that—"

"Yes, love. Our husband, William Brown, died on Monday, and on Thursday Brigham had a vision in which he was directed to seal us to you; and so he performed the ceremony at once by proxy!"

"Th-th-th-th-under!" observed the bishop, in a general sort of a way.

"And, darling, we are living with you now—we and the dear children."

"Children! children!" exclaimed Bishop Potts, turning pale; "you don't mean to say that there is a pack of children, too?"

"Yes, love, but only one hundred and twenty-five, not counting the eight twins and the triplet."

"Wha-wha-wha-what d' you say?" gasped the bishop, in a cold perspiration; "one hundred and twenty-five children and twenty more wives! It is too much—it is awful!" and the bishop sat down and groaned, while the late Mrs. Brown, the bride, stood around in a semi-circle and fanned him with their bonnets, all except the red haired one, and she in her trepidation made a futile effort to fan him with the coal-scuttle.

But after awhile the bishop became reconciled to his new alliance knowing well that protests would be unavailing; so he walked home, holding as many of the little hands of the bride as he could conveniently grasp in his, while the red haired woman carried his umbrella and marched in front of the parade to remove obstructions and to scare off the small boys.

When the bishop reached the house, he went around among the cradles which filled the back parlor and the two second story rooms, and attempted with such earnestness to become acquainted with his new sons and daughters that he set the whole one hundred and twenty-five and the twins to crying, while his own original fifteen stood around and joined in the chorus. Then the bishop went out and sat on the garden fence to whittle a stick and solemnly think, while Mrs. Potts distributed herself around in twenty-three places and soothed the children. It occurred to the bishop while he mused, out there on the fence, that he had not enough mouth-organs to go around among the children as the family now stood; and, so, rather than seem partial, he determined to go back to San Francisco for one hundred and forty-four more.

So the bishop repacked his carpet bag and began again to bid farewell to his family. He tenderly kissed all of Mrs. Potts who were at home, and started for the depot, while Mrs. Potts stood at the various windows and waved her handkerchiefs at him—all except the woman with the warm hair, and she, in a fit of absent-mindedness, held one of the twins by the leg and brandished it at Potts as he fled down the street.

The Bishop reached San Francisco, completed his purchases, and was just about to get on the train with his one hundred and forty-four mouth organs, when a telegram was handed him. It contained information to the effect that the auburn-haired Mrs. Potts had just had a daughter. This induced the bishop to return to the city for the purpose of purchasing an additional organ.

On the following Saturday he returned home. As he approached his house a swarm of young children flew out of the front gate and ran toward him, shouting, "There's pa! Here comes pa! Oh, pa, but we're glad to see you! Hurrah for pa!" etc., etc.

The bishop looked at the children as they flocked around him and clung to his legs and coat, and was astonished to see that they were neither his nor the late Brown's. He said, "You youngsters have made a mistake; I am not your father;" and the bishop smiled good-naturedly.

"Oh yes, you are, though!" screamed the little ones in chorus.

"But I say I am not," said the bishop, severely, and frowning; "you ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Don't you know where little story-tellers go? It is scandalous for you to violate the truth in this manner. My name is Potts."

"Yes, we know it is," exclamed the children—"we know it is; and so is ours; that is our name now too, since the wedding."

Since what wedding?" demanded the bishop, turning pale.

"Why, ma's wedding, of course. She was married yesterday to you by Mr. Young, and we are all living at your house now with our new little brothers and sisters."

The bishop sat down on the pavement and wiped away a tear. Then he asked.

"Who was your father?"

"Mr. Simpson," said the crowd," and he died on Tuesday."

"And how many of the infernal old widows—I mean how many of your mother are there?"

"Only twenty-seven," replied the children, "and there are only sixty-four of us, and we are awful glad you have come home."

The bishop did not seem to be unusually glad; somehow he failed to enter into the enthusiasm of the occasion. There appeared to be, in a certain sense, too much sameness about these surprises, so he sat there with his hat pulled over his eyes and considered the situation. Finally seeing there was no help for it, he went to the house, and forty-eight of Mrs. Potts rushed up to him, and told him how the prophet had had another vision in which he was commanded to seal Simpson's widow to Potts.

Then the bishop stumbled around among the cradles to his writing desk, where he felt among the gum rings and rattles for his letter paper, add then addressed a note to Brigham, asking him as a personal favor to keep awake until after Christmas. "The man must take me for a foundling hospital," he said. Then the bishop saw clearly enough that if he gave presents to the other children and not to the late Simpson's the bride (relic of Simpson) would probably souse down on him, fumble among his hair, and make things warm for him. So repacking his carpet bag, he started again for San Francisco for sixty-four more mouth-organs, while Mrs. Potts gradually took leave of him in the entry—all but the red-haired woman, who was up stairs, and who had to be satisfied with screeching good-bye at the top of her voice.

On his way home, after his last visit to San Francisco, the bishop sat in the car by the side of a man who had left Salt Lake the day before. The stranger was communicative. In the course of the conversation he remarked to the bishop.

"That was a mighty pretty little affair up there at the city on Monday."

"What affair?" asked Potts.

"Why, that wedding; McGrath's widow, you know—married by proxy."

"You don't say," replied the bishop, "I didn't know that McGrath was dead."

"Yes; died on Sunday, and that night Brigham had a vision in which he was ordered to seal her to the bishop."

"Bishop!" exclaimed Potts. "Bishop! What bishop?"

"Well you see there were fifteen of Mrs. McGrath and eighty-two children, and they shoved the whole lot off on old Potts. Perhaps you don't know him?"

The bishop gave a wild, unearthly shriek and a hysterical fit, and writhed upon the floor as if he had hydrophobia. When he recovered he leaped from the train and walked back to San Francisco. He afterwards took the first steamer for Peru, where he entered a monastery and became a celibate.

His carpet-bag was sent on to his family. It contained the balance of the mouth-organs. On Christmas morning they were distributed, and in less than an hour the entire two hundred and eight children were sick from sucking the paint off of them. A doctor was called, and he seemed so much interested in the family that Brigham divorced the whole concern from old Potts and annexed it to the doctor, who immediately lost his reason and would have butchered the entire family if the red haired women and the oldest boy had not marched him off to a lunatic asylum, where he spent his time trying to arrive at an estimate of the number of his children by ciphering with an impossible combination of the multiplication table and algebra.

A Heroine of a Genuine Type.

The Boston Irish servant girls having suffered through the action of two or three of their species, who refused to remain in the service of a gentleman because he extended Bostonian hospitality to Mr. Froude, it is worth while to record a very graceful act of one of their number, which entitles her to be called a new heroine of the genuine type. It is related that when the news of the Boston fire reached St. Albans, Vermont, an Irish servant girl there, who had lived some years before in a Boston family, wrote to her former mistress begging of her to accept of two hundred dollars—as a free gift in a time of need. Boston should erect a statue in honor of that representation of a much derided and maligned class of domestics. It may be a homely statue, though those girls are generally healthy and sometimes pretty enough, but no work of art could do the city greater honor. This little incident has a moral, too, that may convey a lesson to some housekeepers to their great profit. If the mistress of that girl had not been a kind, considerate employer, she could not have implanted in the heart of that poor and may be illiterate donestic the feeling of affection and gratitude which found such a noble and truly Irish expression. As their devoted champion, the Dominican priest, says, no people on the earth are so easily conquered by kindness as the peasantry of Ireland, native or transplanted.

THE pictures of the late Thos. Sully were disposed of by auction in Philadelphia on Friday, in the presence of a large assemblage. The highest price reached for any single work was $41, which was given for a "Guardian Angel," after Joshua Reynolds. Some pictures sold for as low as $1 and $2, but the average price obtained was about $12.

CHRISTMAS ECHOES.

Oh, sweet bells, chiming everywhere,
Waking the keen, blue, frosty skies!
Oh, glad day, beaming crystal fair,
Crowning the year that dies!
Over bird-forgotten vale and glen
Your happy song sounds once again,
Breathing of "Peace, good will to men—
Good-will to men."

Echoed along the hurrying years,
The self-same words that angels hymned
Fall softly on our listening ears!
And Bethlehem's star, undimmed,
Gleams o'er the lone and gloomy waste,
And guides the feet of those who haste
Where, lowly, like a star displaced,
The Babe is seen.

Echoes the ring of generous mirth
Where loving ones meet round the board,
And sparkling eyes make glad the earth,
And hearts beat in accord.
Heap high the rousing, crackling fire,
That leaves the gloom—a golden spire!
We'll laugh to scorn the north wind's ire,
At Christmas time.

Echoes; oh, may we heed it still!—
The cry of homeless, weary ones
Who beg the streets, while piercing chill
The white storm whirls and moans.
When the gaunt wolf, winter, crouches near,
Think of the lives so sad and drear:
Oh, to the endless cry give ear—
"For Christ's dear sake!"

Echoes of those who dream alone,
Of Christmas-days long, long ago,
When love and beauty round them shone
Amid the pearly snow,
Oh, still in dreams of dear delight,
Though summer days have taken flight,
And dark forebodings filled the night—
May joy be theirs!

Echoes from yonder sweeping seas,—
Where the swift petrel hears the cry
Of wrecked men in their agonies,
And storm-wreck blots the sky!
God's pity for the ills that be!
Save those who brave for us the sea!
So may we utter prayerfully
This blessed day!

Oh, spirit of this kindly time!
Oh, gentle hearts who fondly meet!
Oh, bells with ever-wakening chime,
Bring us your message sweet!
O'er bird-forgotten vale and glen,
Ring out your happy song again,
Breathing of "Peace good-will to men—
Good-will to men!"

GEORGE COOPER.

THE OLDEN CHRISTMAS.

How Our Forefathers Celebrated the Feast of Merry Christmas.

In a curious little tract printed in 1845 entitled "An Hue and Cry After Christmas," says a contributor to Appleton's Journal, there is

A QUAINT INQUIRY

For a very old grey-bearded gentleman called Christmas, who used to be a familiar guest in the households of rich and poor. Assuming all sorts of fantastic shapes to suit the fancy of his friends; appearing in splendid attire at royal festivals and in more modest garb in humble homes, his coming was welcomed with mirth and jolity. "Whoever can tell what is become of him or where he may be found," says the queer old tract, "let them bring him back again into England."

This pathetic inquiry suggests its own answer. The Christmas of those early days, with his gay revels and his generous cheer, is a figure of the past. Centuries ago he disappeared from his accustomed haunts, and has never since come back. Song before Rip Van Winkle had wandered off to his long sleep among the mountains, the jovial old fellow had departed. Perhaps the festivities which once greeted the venerable visitor had followed him to other worlds than ours, where he may even now be enjoying his boisterous merriment. Some traces of them, indeed still linger

IN OLD ENGLISH HOMES.

But, though the forms remain, the spirit which gave life to them has vanished. It will not come at the call of our modern sirens, sing they never so sweetly. Attempts to revive the old customs are usually dreary failures. They remind us of those theatrical tournaments where knights with pasteboard helmets and creaking cuirasses try to represent the heroes of chivalry. The armor which could hardly stand a thrust from a determined jackknife would have but a poor show against the blade of Saladin or the sword of Cœur de Lion. No carpet-knights with their tinsel finery can cheat our fancy with visions of the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Christmas, indeed, keeps its hold on human interest with a strength which time has not impaired, but the modes of its celebration have changed with the changes of modern society. It is interesting and instructive to recall its early observances, because they illustrate so vividly the characteristics of the olden time. They throw a light on

THE DIM AND DISTANT PAST,

Which is looked for in vain in pretentious chronicles. We must turn to the poets and dramatists rather than to the historians for these pictures of life and manners—to Ben Jonson's frolicsome Masques or the quaint verse of Wither, instead of the stately pages of Raleigh and Clarendon.

Many of these picturesque observances were derived from the festivals of the ancient world. The Roman Saturnalia, which occurred at the winter solstice, was a season of universal rejoicing that the shortest days of the year were over, and that the sun, now heralding the approach of spring and summer, was wheeling his upward circuit throught the heavens. In fact, this celebration was nothing more than a worship of the sun, which, as the source of light and heat, was the object of adoration to a large part of the pagan world. Under various names this divinity was worshiped by the ancient Romans, Persians, Phœnicians, and Scandinavians. The fires that blazed in the rude huts and on the black hills of the North in honor of Odin and Thor, were kindled by the same sentiment of reverence that inspired similar observances in sunnier climes. To trace the

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS

Of modern days to the usages of the ancient world would require a volume, but some of them can be glanced at here. The monarch of the Christmas festival, the Lord of Misrule, or Abbot of Unreason, as he was felicitously called, was the legitimate successor of the ruler or king who presided over the spirits of the Roman Saturnalia. The hymns to Saturn were representations of the modern carol, and the interchange of girls at this season is a custom which has come down to us from classic times. And the license which characterized these celebrations in the England of long ago has its counterpart in an anti-Christian epoch. This adoption of pagan customs by the church excited the ire of the stern old Puritans, who, in their indignation against what they deemed its abuses, abolished the Christmas festival.

Among the most

INTERESTING OBSERVANCES.

Of an old-fashioned Christmas was the burning of the Yule-log, which still blazes in many English homes at this season. Its name is derived from the Scandinavian feast of Juul, when, at the winter solstice, bonfires were kindled in honor of the god Thor. When the big log was drawn from its forest home to the huge fire-plane in the old baronial hall, there were great rejoicings, for its cheery blaze was believed to burn up ancient feuds and animosities, and kindle the fires of affection and good-will among all classes. The ancient minstrels welcomed its entrance with their sweetest strains, and the merry-making that accompanied it still lives in the joyous verse of the old poets. This Yule log, or clog, as it was called was of great size. Huge trees were often used for this purpose, and, during the civil war in England, a house was burned down by setting fire to one of these votive offerings. The Yule log was lighted at Christmas eve, but the blazing fire, with its accompanying festivities, was often kept up till the 2d of February—Candlemas. Around the festive hearth were gathered a merry company who feasted with boisterous hilarity. The wassail bowl, flowing with spiced liquors, was the object of lively interest to the rollicking crowd who thought to drown all care, animosity, and sorrow, in its steaming flood. As no records are preserved of the headaches and heart-burnings which would naturally follow these deep potations, it is difficult to say how far the result justified their anticipations, though we are inclined to believe it would have furnished a strong argument in favor of the temperance movement.

Among the dishes that decked a Christmas-table in feudal times, the most important was the boar's head. It was carried into the banqueting-hall on a platter of gold or silver, to the sound of merry minstrelsy, while a stave in English and Latin, sung by the bearer of the cherished trophy, celebrated its savory charms. Garnished with bays and rosemary, with an orange between its foaming tusks, and a sauce of mustard thick around it, the "brawner's head" was a toothsome object to the not over-delicate palates of those days. According to tradition, this custom originated at Queen's College, Oxford, in commemoration of the valor of a student. While walking in Shotover Forest, reading Aristotle, a wild boar rushed at the collegian with his mouth wide open. Nothing daunted, the Oxonian, exclaiming "*Græcum est*," rammed the philosopher's ethics down his assailant's throat, and, having choked the savage with the sage, went back in triumph to his hall. The office of boar's-head bearer was of great importance. Henry II., as Holingshead tells us, performed this service at the table of the young prince, his son.

The next dish of importance at a Christmas feast in the olden time was the peacock. Great care was used in preparing this gay and festive fowl, the skin, with the plumage adhering being nicely removed before the stuffing and roasting processes commenced. When those were over, he was clothed once more in his natural covering, and in this comfortable condition was brought upon the table with his beak gilt. It was considered a great privilege to serve this bird, only ladies distinguished for birth or beauty being permitted to bear it through the banquet-hall. Other birds in great profusion were present at these feasts, but the turkey was conspicuous by his absence, the benighted Europeans not being favored with his company till early in the sixteenth century. Mince pies were also in high favor, but that delicacy, as well as plump porridge—the progenitor of plum pudding—was regarded by our Puritan ancestors as popish, idolatrous and treasonable. Sir Roger DeCoverley thought there was some hope for a dissenter when he saw him enjoy his porridge at the hall on Christmas day.

Among the beautiful customs which have come down to us from the olden time is that of decking our houses and churches with evergreens at Christmas. In the Roman Satuanalia, temples and dwellings were ornamented with green boughs, and this practice, indeed, is almost as universal as humanity. The hanging up of the mistletoe is the relic of the days of the Druids. Of their sacred anniversary, the ancient Britons gathered the mystic parasite, which, besides its claim to religious veneration, was believed to possess wonderful curative powers. Their barbarous ceremonial with its sacrifices of bulls, and often of human beings, has happily passed away; but one interesting reminder of those observances still lingers in modern homes. Few of the merry youths and maidens who give or take the kiss under the mistletoe spray suspended from wall or ceiling on Christmas day, dream that they are perpetuating a custom of the painted savages who inhabited England before its conquest by the Romans.

But perhaps the most charming of all the accompaniments of the season in the olden time were the Christmas carols. The first Christmas carol, as Milton and Jeremy Taylor have said, was sung by the angels on the plains of Bethlehem. This custom has prevailed in most Christian countries, and is perpetuated in England and on the continent. Calabrian minstrels still leave their mountains, during the last days preceding Christmas, for Naples and Rome, saluting with their wild music the shrines of the Virgin Mother, to cheer her until the birth-time of the infant Jesus, now near at hand. The first Christmas carols were hymns in honor of the nativity. They afterward assumed a more secular character, many of them being songs of revelry accompanying the festivities of the season. There is a beautiful custom still prevalent in Devonshire; of the choristers of the village church singing their carols on Christmas Eve before the houses of rich and poor. Still more impressive is the sound of Christmas morning in Yorkshire, of the voices of little children chanting the quaint ballads which breathe the very spirit of the olden time.

Another characteristic diversion of those days was afforded by the mummers, the joyful masqueraders who have long since put off the motley garments. They were worthy followers of the Lord of Misrule, whose mad pranks, if performed in our day, would bring his lordship before a police court. But, while these ancient diversions can never be restored, there is much in the spirit worthy of perpetuation. The overflowing hospitality; the kindly feeling among all classes; the pleasant family gatherings, the beautiful and touching ceremonials, whose classic associations received fresh significance from modern uses; and the very extravagance of drollery in which grave statesmen and lawyers did not think it beneath their dignity to indulge, were redolent of a generality and heartiness that invest with unfading interest the Christmas of the olden time.

The Christmas Tree.

In Germany, many years ago, when the houses were decorated with evergreens for the Christmastide, it was the custom to select a large bough for a conspicuous place, and on it were hung the presents for children. After a time the bough became a tree, dressed with symbolical ornaments, and adorned with the gifts for the household, of which the children had much the largest share.

The custom was imported into England and this country, and has now become almost universal, and each year adds fresh marvels and delights to the magical fruits of this tree.

The mystery of its preparation is half of the charm. The bright eyes of the little ones turn wistfully toward the locked doors of the room that contains the wondrous tree; they long to take a peep, and yet they would not "for the world." Not they.

Some still retain the Christmas tree in its old form—that is, after the ornaments are on, space is left for the children's presents; others place all the family gifts on or under the tree, and, after those of the children are distributed, the little ones discover and present the gifts of the older members of the family, and others again make of their Christmas trees mere show-pieces, on which to average artistically the glittering baubles, the stars, angels, &c.; and these are often accompanied by such costly ornaments that such a tree, without a gift on it, will cost hundreds of dollars. Such a magnificence must, of course, be on exhibition, for it is entirely too artistic and costly an affair to be thrown away on the children alone, so it is advertised privately, and all the acquaintances of the family visit it between Christmas and New Year's. It is, in truth, a tribute to family vanity rather than family affection.

The second plan seems to be the more desirable. The Christmas tree is then what it should be—the home centre—sacred to the family, around which gathered young and old, linked to each other by loving remembrances. It is understood that the tree belongs especially to the children, but it is well that they should feel that this festival is not entirely their own, and should be led to take an interest and pleasure in the gifts and the Merry Christmas of the grown-up folk, and in some sort share their Christmas tree with them.

VARIETIES.

A COLORED man attacked a young lady at St. Catherine's, Canada, recently, but was whipped out of his boots by the girl's ten-year old brother armed with a carving knife.

"ROLAND," the charger on which the Earl of Cardigan led the charge of the Light Brigade, "Noble Six Hundred," has just died at the age of 30, four years after his master.

THE Old South Church in Boston is to be leased to the Government for a post-office for a period of two years. This, we suppose, settles the matter. The building will probably never be occupied for religious purposes again, and the society will find new quarters in some more fashionable region.

TWO hotel clerks fought a duel in Atlanta, the other day. By a dash of chicken's blood the seconds made one of them believe that he had killed the other, and sent him fleeing from the city, while his antagonist rose unharmed to enjoy full possession of the field.

MRS. MOULTON, the beautiful woman and exquisite singer, is on a visit to Mrs. and Miss Van Wyck, of this city. Having recently lost her husband she does not go into general society, but on Saturday evening Miss Van Wyck invited Senator Schurz, Blacque Bey and a few other lovers of music and musical celebrities, to meet Mrs. Moulton at her house. It was a rare musical treat.—[Wash. Cor.

IT took several years of costly litigation to obtain from the Supreme Court of Vermont a decision to this effect: That a Mrs. Drew, who cut some grass on the public highway in order that her children might have a path by which they could get to and from school without getting their clothes wet, committed no crime; but that, as Mrs. Drew fed nine pounds of this grass to her husband's horse, she committed a trespass, for which she was responsible to the State of Vermont.

A MORE or less worthy Scotch wife was remonstrated with by her minister for her habit of beating her husband. She explained that her husband's conduct was not at all that it ought to be. The minister, recommending kindness and forgiveness, enjoined her no more to use her fists and nails, but to "heap coals of fire upon his head." "Weel, minister," replied the now enlightened wife, "since you say sae, I'll try the coals, but I may tell ye that twa or three kettles o' boiling water hae wrocht nae improvement."

WHAT curious offences get into court. In London, recently, a Mrs. Matilda Heron was charged with assaulting her husband. It appears that the wife went to a party, and when she returned home she found the horrid male creature had retired to the nuptial couch, and wrapped himself up in the bed-clothes so thoroughly that there was not any left for her. The insulted wife could not stand this, and, as she expressed it, "he lay in the middle of the bed, with the clothes rolled so snugly round him that I felt wild." This feeling of wildness induced her to violently lay claim to her share of the bed clothes, whereupon he, aroused him from his sweet slumbers, struck her. She retaliated by making an assault upon the vulnerable parts of his body with a fire-shovel. The Judge, wretch that he was, decided in favor of his fellowman. So now, we presume it was settled by law that a husband can have all the bed-clothes if he wants them.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872

INSTEAD of editing the *Tribune*, COLFAX for the present has taken GREELEY's advise and gone West.

SINCE capital punishment was abolished in Iowa, it is said that crime is on the increase. The Presbyterian Synod of that State advises the repeal of the law.

THE *Day* of Philadelphia says the value of EDWIN FORREST's estate in that city is estimated at $1,200,000. No estimate is given of his property in the States of New York and Kentucky.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that the appropriations for the public buildings in Philadelphia be increased to $3,000,000. Our gallant NEGLEY is evidently too busy looking after his Kanawha canal interests to attend to those of his constituents.

IT is announced that Senator SUMNER has written letters to the presiding officers of the Massachusetts Legislature, in which he says he will take no further action in regard to his resolution to erase the names of Union victories fought during the late war from the army register. The pressure was too strong for the weak nerves of SUMNER.

OUR exchanges, just now, are devoting considerable space to Postmaster-General CRESSWELL. His admission that he did not know anything about postal telegraphy, and that he entrusted that part of his message relating thereto to his friend LINES, has brought out some severe but merited comments. Even the administration organs have not yet volunteered anything in his defense.

WE understand there are but two of the delegation from this county in the Constitutional Convention who are favorable to a change in the unjust and absurd law of libel. We call the attention of the press to the fact, which may perhaps enlighten them on the subject, before the question comes up. The lawyers as a class are opposed to any change, and the Convention is made up of one hundred lawyers and thirty-three honest men.

WE desire to call the attention of working men to the fact that not a Ring organ in this city has yet dared to say one word in denunciation of the outrage perpetrated upon the white mechanics at Beaver Falls, and only one of them has made mention of the new arrival of Chinamen. And we also desire to call the attention of the Colored population to the fact that no ring organ has ventured to say one word in favor of opening the public schools to children of color. Let this be remembered when the usual appeals are made to both white and black about election times. We have tried to smoke them out, but they won't smoke yet awhile. "Silence" is the word of the ringmasters, and the organs dare not disobey.

THE Committee on Commerce in the lower House at Washington has agreed to report a bill to pay individuals $15 *per ton* yearly, for building and sailing American ocean steamers, and $10 *per ton per annum* for building and sailing American ships, to and from foreign ports! As we will all be taxed to meet the disbursement to be made under this law, would it not be as statesman-like to pay every man's losses in business out of the treasury? We know sundry people who would be vastly convenienced by just such an arrangement. Mr. BOUTWELL has the money making apparatus all oiled and ready for work; it would require but a few days for him to grind out the documents.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Advertiser*, the resolution of Mr. SUMNER in regard to the battle flags has been the subject of much misunderstanding and misrepresentation throughout the country. It quotes the wording of the bill as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c., That the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States."

"It will be observed, in the first place," continues the *Advertiser*, "that there is nothing in the proposed act which, if it were passed, will cause to be erased any name of a battle or any bloodstain upon any State regimental flag." The same paper wisely adds:

"It is proposed to discontinue publishing the names of battles fought with fellow citizens in these lists, and not to place them upon the regimental flags of the regular army. We must expect, or ought to expect, that these regiments will soon be composed in part of Southern men who will, in case of war, fight side by side with those from the North. Such a condition would certainly be desirable, and would have much of assurance that past differences were healed. But if we insist on requiring all to march and fight under a banner which ostentatiously records the triumph of a part over the rest, it is but reasonable to doubt whether, even in case of invasion, the South would rally very cordially to the support of the honor of that flag. Even if, in the progress of time, a new generation in the South, should come to regard, as we do now, the real questions at issue in the rebellion, they will not enjoy this vaunting of their folly. Would it be just to compel a punished and reformed felon, anxious to regain the confidence of society, to endure the shame of his jail clothes, or a mark of forgiveness and charity to compel his children also to wear them?

THE ITALIANS.

A good deal of feeling has been created by the arrival at New York of sundry ship-loads of emigrants from Italy. That these people are poor is very evident, that they are even partially made up of the traditionary Italian bandit is by no means so certain, although the assertion has been roundly made by the sensational reporters for the New York papers. The Italian Consul at that Port has been among these poor people, and it is his opinion that there is not a bandit among them.

It seems as it these unfortunates were thrown upon our shore in this inclement season, (accustomed as they have been all their lives to the warmer climate of their native land,) by the dishonest management of speculators at home, who held out inducements to emigrants which they have neither the means nor the disposition to fulfil. Instead of shipping them, as was promised, to South America, it was found cheaper to violate their contract and land them in New York; where, we are gratified to observe, they will be preserved from the consequences of utter destitution.

Had these people been Irish or Germans, they would have been met and cared for by their own countrymen who have already made their homes with us; but being really strangers in a strange land, they have a harder experience to pass through. We are gratified to learn that several hundreds have been taken to Virginia to work upon a railroad in progress in that State, and we trust employment will be found for all.

As regards the *bandit* part of the story, we have no doubt of the willingness of the Italian government to rid itself of that portion of its population; but in this effort reference must be had to Mrs. GLASS' celebrated recipe for cooking a sturgeon. "You must first," says the good old lady, "catch the sturgeon." So we imagine it would be with VICTOR EMMANUEL; he must first catch the bandit before he can ship him to America; and we don't remember that either the present government of that country, nor those which preceded it prior to its consolidation, were ever remarkably fortunate in capturing that kind of game.

Why should we be surprised at this advent of Italians? Almost every man in Ireland comes to America, who can command the cost of passage. Germany has been pouring out her population in this direction until her government has interfered to obstruct it, because it fears the consequence will be such a weakening of her military power as will render her less able to cope with France Austria or Russia, in wars which may be approaching. Why should not a similar epidemic seize upon and carry off Italians in like manner. Heretofore, although Italy was covered by absolute governments, the proverbial *dolce far niente* —the sweet do-nothing disposition of her people, made them contented. They required but little to live upon, and that little they obtained without much effort. But a new condition of affairs has arisen. We have a Kingdom of Italy, extending from the Alps to the very toe of the boot. That Kingdom required much money to establish it, and requires a good deal more to keep it afloat with its large standing army and its infant navy; a pretty well grown infant, and one that grows so rapidly that it requires large provision for its sustenance. These things, which the several states into which Italy was divided prior to the ime of VICTOR EMMANUEL had not, sav what might be styled a mere police force, cost money, and money must be raised by loan and the loans be provided for by taxation. The old things have passed away and all things have become new, and the desire to escape taxation is as common in Italy as it is in Germany or Ireland; and the effort to escape from it assumes precisely the same shape—emigration to America.

We have indulged in a good deal of spread-eagle boasting about our country being the refuge for the poor and oppressed of all nations. To read some of our exchanges we would be led to think that it would be as well if the emigrants were not so poor; but as "Uncle Sam has land enough to give us each a farm," provided the railroad companies have not gobbled it all up already, we really are of opinion that if these people are industrious and moral, the country will be just as much benefitted by their arrival, as it would by the arrival of a similar number of any other people.

The time of their arrival is very unfortunate for the season is severe for the natives of a warm climate, and they are without means to support themselves at once. But New York charity is not exhausted, and we presume there is a law which will compel the owners of the vessels upon which they arrived, to contribute a portion at least of the funds necessary for their temporary support.

The N. Y. *Times* contains the following statement, furnished the Commissioners of Emigration by the person appointed to investigate the facts of the case, from which it very clearly appears that these people have been more sinned against than sinning:

First—They had no idea of coming to this country, but were induced to emigrate through circulars distributed by the agents of emigration companies, which gave a glowing description of the position and wages that could be obtained in America. The circulars were distributed through the hamlets and villages of the interior of Italy. Second—They have all paid their passage money to America, some in cash, others by giving a mortgage on their property, with the agreement that the passage money advanced was to be repaid within twelve months, with the addition of fifteen per cent. interest. Third—Some of the immigrants paid their passage to Buenos Ayres. Fourth—They reached Havre by different routes, and were there detained from two to fifteen days, costing them three francs per day. Fifth—The steamship that was bound to Buenos Ayres sailed from Havre a few days previous to their arrival at that port. Sixth—The agent in Havre persuaded them to wait and go to New York, as there was a better opportunity to get employment in that city than in Buenos Ayres. Seventh—The tickets given to them in different parts of Italy were taken from them before they reached Havre. Eighth—In Havre other tickets were given them. These were taken from them in mid-ocean by the captain of the steamer. They have arrived in New York destitute, and some of them have been kept in such ignorance that they do not know whether they are in New York or Buenos Ayres. The baggage of many of them who have arrived here has been sent to Buenos Ayres. They all complain that they have been defrauded in Italy by the runners of the agents, who, they believe, have been authorized by the Italian Government.

DESPOTISM.

When Senator BLAIR enunciated the opinion that GRANT would, within a few years, assert despotic power, there were few of his compeers, and comparatively few among the people, willing to entertain the thought of such a possibility. Events have shown that BLAIR perfectly understood his man; and that he declared nothing but what GRANT himself has since confirmed. Of coure all tyrants raise the shield of law to fence off the shafts of condemnation from an oppressed people. They work their will and gratify their personal aims and ambition, if it be possible, within the bounds of law; even though that may be somewhat bent from its true direction.

A military President, surrounded and sustained by the leaders of an unscrupulous party having the control of a large majority of the State Governments; a large majority of Congress, in both branches; a majority of the Supreme Court; and an army of Custom House, Revenue and Postoffice office holders; may well regard himself as "monarch of all he surveys"—absolute, and supreme. And so he does. Meanwhile, the masses, all over the United States, are actually powerless. The people, whatever they may feel, or however strongly they may protest, can do nothing. They have no more ability to stop or to avert GRANT's exercise of arbitrary, despotic power, than if he were the acknowledged and recognized despot that he and his party have really made him, in fact. He is worse than a recognized despot, in this, that under the guise of law, he perverts all justice and law. There is danger in a Republican Government even under a high toned military President. Soldiers, must be ruled, despotically; nothing short of military despotic rule can keep an army disciplined; but the people of the United States have flattered themselves that they were their own rulers, and that their President being a creature of law, and of their votes, would hold himself true to the law, and true to the interests of the people. What a mistake have the dear people made. They have re-elected to the high office of President, not a high toned civilian; not a high toned military gentleman; but a military demagogue. They have elected a man who under the claimed sanction of popular endorsement of himself, will go just as far as he dare go in supporting, to the injury of the country, the vile scum yet floating on the surface of Southern society, regardless of commen decency.

Those who flattered themselves and their friends that GRANT on being re-elected would show himself a friend of peace, good order and fair play, now have the evidence to the contrary. He is the same petty tyrant that he proved himself before. Nothing but fear will operate upon such a man to check him in his career of usurpation. It is the only hope left to the country, that the fear of something may restrain GRANT's aggresions upon the rights of the people. He may well fear. There is a limit to the forbearance even of the American people, ox like and patient though they be Impeachment may not be so far off as some suppose. Who would have prognosticated, a few months before, that JOHNSON would be impeached?

We do not glance at this state of things in the way of threat. We have no person to threaten. We are in the minority; though even minorities have some rights; but we would ask the friends of GRANT to look after him, before it is too late, if they would save him from ignominy. Possibly ere long there may not be enough noses in the ring that is now governing to hold GRANT safe from public condemnation. When rogues fall out honest men may get their dues.

A GENTLEMAN just from Washington, whose word can be relied upon, informs us that Speaker BLAINE shows considerable uneasiness in regard to the Credit Mobilier investigation—that notwithstanding the Committee was named by Mr. COX, it was chiefly selected by Mr BLAINE, and mainly through whose exertions the investigation is now being conducted with closed doors. It is evident that some people in high positions are very much afraid of being hurt, else why conduct the business on the "star chamber" principle? If the Speaker's skirts are as clear as he claims them to be, he should not object to a fair, open, honest and searching investigation.

EXECUTIVE POWER

If the *Commercial* will be so kind as to copy from these columns any part of "an article condemnatory of the President for *refusing to set aside the decision*" of any Court whatever, we will have a good deal more respect for its veracity than it is possible to indulge in now. The article in question was condemnatory of that officer for enforcing by military power, the unauthorised and outrageous intermeddling of Judge DURELL in what was purely a State affair.

The case we put was a complete parallel to the case under discussion. The *Commercial* may sneer as NERO fiddled, it evidently knows it is wrong but lacks manliness to say so.

On looking farther down the column we discover another reply to our position. It is, that "the new amendments" (which of them is not said,) "and the Enforcement Act give the National Courts jurisdiction" in the Louisiana case. We deny it *in toto*. No amendment professes to give authority to a Judge to issue process to compel the Governor of a State to perform, or to abstain from the performance of any act or duty; and if what the *Commercial* calls the Enforcement Act does so, it is a gross outrage upon the rights of the States and of no more force than so much waste paper.

The case cited by the *Commercial*, and with which it evidently expects to silence us, was the exercise of power universally admitted to be constitutional, even by those who most abhorred its employment. The Louisiana case is the tyrannical exercise of what at least is a doubtful power, and one which GRANT only exercises for the benefit of his brother-in-law, a carpet-bagger named CASEY.

In regard to the right of the President to construe the Constitution, we rest it upon the authority of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and ANDREW JACKSON; fully satisfied that even in this community they will be regarded as the equals of the *Commercial* as authority upon such questions.

BATES.

Sergeant BATES, a first class judy, has accomplished the terrible feat of carrying the American flag through England, from one end to the other, without being mobbed or disturbed. The harrowing fear that he might have met some unappreciative mountaineer, who would given him a sound kicking and not having any wholesome dread of the American Eagle before his eyes torn the Star Spangled into tatters, which might have been construed into an affront, and declared a sufficient cause of war, is now allayed. He has returned to London and rushed into print as we learn from the N. Y. *Tribune* which says:

There is in this letter, however, one statement which is encouraging, given though it may be in language of exasperating elegance and beauty. "Medical men have informed me," writes the bold Bates, "that an injury which I received in my chest, during the late war will before many years send me marching over the gloomy trails leading to the thorny jungles of the condemned, or along the bright ways leading to the flowery kingdom of a beautiful and indestructible world, in the flower-strewn valleys of which lie the encampments of the Forgiven!" God bless the medical men for this opinion! Thanks for the consolatory diagnosis! Whether Bates is to go to "the thorny jungles" or "the flower-strewn valleys" is none of our business. He must settle that matter with the proper authorities. The point which we consider important is, that the Sergeant may go soon to a place in which he will be able to write any more letters of this kind, for want of newspapers to which they can be written. To be sure, he seems to be excellently well qualified in respect of style to set up as a spirit-rapper, but the only way in which he could annoy us then would be through the medium of the spiritual newspapers, which we never read. We beg leave to say "Good bye!" to the Sergeant a little in advance.

THE NEW MARSHAL.

The appointment of Col. JOHN HALL, as Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, accounts for the sudden flight last week of Judge M'KENNAN and District Attorney SWOOPE to Washington. MURDOCH resigns and his friend is appointed, confirmed and made happy all in one day. Mr. HALL is as good as any other man, and a great deal better than some. He is familiar with the duties of the office, genial and pleasant in his intercourse with the public, and has many deserving qualities which we take great pleasure in recording.

THE Springfield *Republican* states that: It is reported from Washington that some of the most "thorough"—in the Strafford sense—of the Republican party-leaders wish that General Grant had not been quite so hasty and peremptory in the New Orleans business. It is even said that Senators Morton and Carpenter do not hesitate in private conversation to criticise the Executive action as precipitate and ill-advised. This speaks well for the judgment of the aforesaid leaders, but we fear it does not promise much practical benefit to the outraged and despairing Commonwealth. So long as even simple propositions for an inquiry into the facts are promptly and loyally voted down in Congress, what Honorable gentleman say in their private communings with each other and the special correspondence is of little consequence.

GRANT is carrying out civil service reform with a vengeance. He recently appointed the father-in-law of Commissioner DOUGLASS revenue agent at $7 a day. The name of this man is BOYER, and he was a virulent Secessionist. FLANNIGAN, the fellow who has been employed as a detective in the Treasury Department to watch female clerks, has also been appointed revenue agent at $7 a day. He had been forced to resign by Secretary BOUTWELL a few days since on account of improper conduct toward a young lady.

FATHER BURKE delivered his last lecture in answer to Mr. FROUDE, on Ireland, in the Academy of Music, at Brooklyn, New York, on Tuesday evening.

He opened by stating that the world has vastly changed. England once sent Cromwell with waving sword to settle her difficulties, but now she sends a talking man, with whom she strives to prejudice Americans against Ireland. It reminded him of the man who was whipped and gracefully acknowledged it, but said to his antagonist, "You can whip me, I give in; but my wife has the devil's own tongue in her head, and I'll send her around to talk to you."

Mr. Froude's assertion that Irish factions fought each other with a view to show that Ireland was incapable of self-government, was of the same character of argument that might be made against the capacity for self-government in America by citing the New York criminal calendar. He said:

"There is no people under the sun that have that love of justice, that are more willing to submit to justice and conform to the laws set down for their guidance, than the Irishmen.—The Irishmen are more fearful of breaking the law than the English."

He closed with an appeal to Irishmen to remain faithful to their native land.

EVERY few years we hear of a new attempt to make a raid on Congress for the refunding of the cotton tax of 1865, 1866, and 1867. The amount is estimated at $70,000,000—a temptingly large sum when put in the form of a contingent job. To pass it through Congress would require a a large and expensive lobby; yet it is reported once more that this scheme not only has vitality, but is approaching development. The tax-receipts have been swept together so that they make a formidable mass; they are owned by an association of speculators who have a sudden affectation of virtuous indignation, at the unconstitutionality of taxing the planters of whom they have bought the receipts for trifling sums. That is the whole case; but, in the hands of skilfull lobbyists, it is a dangerous one.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE Boston *Globe*, during the late campaign, found the English language too poor to furnish denunciation of the so-called slander against gentlemen accused of being bribed with Credit Mobilier stock. It has seen a new light, and says:

We begin, almost instinctively, to fear that there has been some foundation for these charges, heretofore considered as only emanating from the heated brains of partisan leaders in the excitement of a Presidential contest. If it is so, let there be no smothering of the truth, no attempt at whitewashing, for no party is strong enough to sustain itself under such a policy, and if any members of the Republican side of the House are guilty give us their names and let the world have them. We do not believe in any complicity with crime, and unhesitatingly demand that the present inhestigation be full and thorough, unprejudiced and truthful.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "ROGER B. TANEY was one of the purest men that ever sat in the seat of JOHN MARSHALL; upright, inflexible, fearless; as fanatic a devotee to duty a Mr. SUMNER himself. Now that he dead, we ought to be able to see the man himself behind his warped conscience, and hereditary prejudices, and perverse politics. If it is a purely political reason that still keeps his bust out of the Supreme Court-room, Republican statesmen should ask themselves whether this petty, posthumous vengeance is quite worthy of them or of the country."

THE XVIth. AMENDMENT.

Negley, M'Junkin and Other Radical Congressmen Declare by their Votes that a Negro is Better than a Naturalized Citizen—Every Democratic Member Present in Favor of Giving White Men an Equal Chance.

The following report is taken from the Congressional *Globe*:

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Morgan moved to suspend the rules and pass a preamble and joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to make naturalized citizens eligible to the office of President and Vice President.

The preamble states that political equality is the true basis of Republican Governments; that, under the Constitution as amended, all citizens of the United States, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, are eligible to the offices of President and Vice President, except naturalized citizens, who alone are excluded.

The joint resolution provides that (two thirds of each House concurring therein) the following proposed article shall be submitted for ratification to the Legislature of the States, and when ratified by three fourths of the same shall be declared a part thereof:

ARTICLE.—Naturalized citizens who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and have resided fourteen years in the United States, are hereby declared eligible to the omces of President and Vice President.

Mr. Morgan, I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 82, nays 71, not voting 88; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Barnum, Beatty, James B. Beck, Bell, Boarman, Braxton, Bright, Brooks, Comingo, Cox, Crossland, Davis, Dodds, Dox, DuBose, Duke, Dunnell, Eldredge, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Henry D. Foster, Getz, Giddings, Griffith, Hancock, Handley, Harper, John T. Harris, Joseph R. Hawley, Hay, Hereford, Herndon, Hibbard, Holman, Kellogg, Kerr, Lamison, Leach, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McHenry, McIntyre, McKee, McKinney, Benjamin F. Meyers, Morgan, Niblack, Packard, Hosea W. Parker, Perry, Porter, Read, John M. Rice, John Rogers, Sion H. Rogers, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shober, Shoemaker, Slater, Sloss, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Swan, Terry, Van Trump, Waddell, Whitthorne, Williams, of New York, Winchester, Wood and Young—82.

NAYS—Ambler, Averil, Barber, Barry, Beveridge, Bingham, Boles, Buffinton, Birchard, Burdett, Roderick R. Butler, Cobb Crocker, Donnan, Duell, Eames, Esty, Charles Foster, Wilder D. Foster, Garfield, Hale, George E. Harris, John B. Hawley, John W. Hazleton, Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Kelly, Lansing, Lewis, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, McJUNKIN, Merriam, Monroe, Moore, Leonard Myers, NEGLEY, Orr, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Perce, Peters, Platt, Poland, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Sargent, Sawyer, Sessions, Shanks, Shellabarger, H. Boardman Smith, John A. Smith, Snapp, Stoughton, Sypher, Washington Townsend, Turner, Twichell, Tyner, Upson, Wakeman, Waldron, Wallace, Wheeler, Willard, Williams of Indiana, and Jeremiah M. Wilson—71.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

Chief Justice Thompson.

The banquet tendered this eminent jurist by the Bar of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, was one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever witnessed within the walls of the "Continental." There were over three hundred lawyers present which included those most prominent in both political parties. Speeches were made by Judges READ, WOODWARD, THAYER and others, and letters were read from Judges AGNEW, WILLIAMS, STRONG and other prominent gentlemen, all testifying to the dignity and ability with which Mr. THOMPSON has presided so long. In response to the first toast the Chief Justice arose amid a perfect storm of applause. After order had been restored he spoke as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly at a loss for language to make my acknowledgments for the kind manner in which the mention of my name has been received, and the elevated and flattering sentiments with which it has been connected. In the midst of this exhilarating scene, and in the presence of the great legal talents of the law of the city of Philadelphia, than which no superior is to be found on this side of the Atlantic, it would better comport with my own feelings to let them demonstrate themselves if you will pardon the solecism, by entire silence. But if this may not be, you will indulge me by assuming on this occasion the official prerogative, formerly mine, of saying little and listening more.

Mr. President, it would seem like vanity on my part to appropriate the magnificent testimonial to any official merit belonging to me. I cannot; but rather attribute it in a great degree to a generous kindness towards the vanishing official. This contribution would be no less honorable to him than it would be kind to me. But I must not discuss motives, for be they of one or the other character, I am now, now, and forever your grateful debtor, and you have all I can give in return, hearty thanks for the distinguished honor you have done me.

Fifteen years ago this month I took my seat on the Supreme Bench at Nisi Prius in this city, and commenced the trial of issues of fact. I came from the extreme western end of the State, and was consequently personally acquainted with but few of the members of this Bar. It is true I had in a few instances appeared at the argument of cases before the Supreme Court here; but still, I was a stranger, yet it has always been a most agreeable reminiscence to recur to the magnanimous manner in which I was received and treated. The trust so unhesitatingly reposed, in time ripened into confidence and friendship, of which this grand demonstration gives grateful assurance that it has ever since continued.

The long judicial period which I have entered upon is now ended and closed, and to a great extent, the Bar of that district here to-night to signalize its close—not to shake hands over chasms of any kind, but to part in our official relations as friends would love to part—to part as we met—friends.

This is consolatory, especially to me who has happened to be the organ of the Court, as I have been for five years past. The duty attached is to govern, and government is necessarily, however limited, arbitrary at some points. No doubt the Judge often appears harsh to those who are in the process of his government, many disappointed in their aims and wishes. No doubt I have often seemed so. But the necessity for it was always regretted. For with me the desire of freedom from restraint has ever been a ruling passion. But I must say that there has been but little necessity for the exercise of authority at this bar. It governs itself with but most part. I can, therefore, hardly be charged with any weakness in regretting the official separation from such an old association. You will not mistake me, and suppose that I regret the separation from the toil and responsibility incident to my late position. To do so would be a great mistake, and would do violence to truth. But, gentlemen, I must here say that what I have occasion to know, that is, that the Judges of your Supreme Court have generally too much to do. I am a disinterested witness, and I testify to what I know. Its jurisdiction great and magnified, is the same that it was five or six years ago, with many new subjects of jurisdiction added, and with the increase of population nearly threefold, and of business to a greater extent, and the same number of Judges. Certainly, some change should be made. Sooner or later it must be done. In a free country like ours, the Judiciary is an essentially conservative power.

Freedom can never perish with men to administer the laws, and a people virtuous enough to sustain them. They will sustain the fundamental laws when driven from place. They have no other interest. It pleased the eccentric statesman, Randolph, when attacking the Supreme Court of the United States, to say on the occasion, "that after the Book of Judges came the Book of Kings." But in a country like ours, kings can never come, unless the judges be perverse. Their functions have no tendency to introduce them.

The determination of my official character brings with it another subject of regret, and that is the severance of the pleasant intercourse which belonged with my brethren of the Bench. I part with them with regret, for I ever esteemed it at once an honor and a distinction to be associated with them.

Gentlemen, the Bar of Philadelphia needs no eulogium at my hands. Its eminent ability is, I may say, proverbial. I acknowledge my indebtedness to it before and above its eminent courtesy. I have been instructed by its learning and aided by its ability. I have fully realized in my intercouse with it the great importance a learned Bar is to a court. The administration of the law is made comparatively easy by it, and justice rendered more certain. It is not too much to say that to a very great extent the law makes the Bench, and certainly, is, the ultimate correctional tribunal, by force of its opinion. No erroneous principle in our free land can stood against the condemnatory opinion of the Bar. It is a great conservative power in this respect.

I must bring these remarks to a close, and will do so by again thanking you for the distinguished honor done me on this occasion.

At the conclusion of the speech three cheers were proposed and given for Chief Justice Thompson.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—*National Republican* states that the republican members of the New Orleans delegation are indignant that Justice Bradley entertains the idea of coming to New Orleans to attempt to renew a decision rendered by a judge whom they consider co-operate with them.

WHY SILENT?

Why am I silent from year to year?
Needs must I sing on these blue March days?
What will you say, when I tell you here,
That already, I hold for a little praise,
I have paid too dear?

So dear, in sooth, that henceforth I think
I will keep, if I can, my heart locked up,
And the world shall see, when I tip the brink,
No deeper down that mantling cup
Than the bubbles wink!

But the rich red tide it shall not see;
And the spells beneath but few shall share;
While the jewels that star the bottom shall be
Not for a world which does not care,
But for them who love me!

For it always seems when I tell my thought,
As though I had flung it forever away,
And the charm wherewith a dream is fraught,
When *secret* dies with the fleeting lay
Into which it is wrought.

So, my butterfly thoughts their golden wings
Shall rarely unfurl from their chrysalis;
Thus I shall retain my loveliest things,
And the world, in its worldliness, will not miss
What a poet sings.

Southern Magazine.

The Late Samuel N. Pike.

The N. Y. Express says that this gentleman left, it is believed, about $8,000,000 in New York, Cincinnati, (where he has a very large property,) New Jersey, and in many Western distilleries, as well as in a mine or two in Utah. There are four children to divide this immense property, two of whom are married. The whole of his great property has been acquired within the last 12 or 15 years, and the bulk of it sprung from the $2 tax which Congress levied on whisky, when Mr. Pike had immense stores of it on hand.

Mr. Pike had a genius for building opera houses, and he was contemplating another, on Broadway, corner 23d street, on his valuable landed property there, when he died. The plans show this to be one of the most beautiful opera houses in the world, and the loss of it to the city will be the loss of a work of art, as well as of an opera in one of the best local positions in the city. Mr. Pike admitted that his Opera House, 4th avenue, corner 23d street, was a mistake. He observed the great number of people ever passing there, and reasoned, numerically, or mathematically, that they would fill an opera house; but he did not reason on the harmonies of the locality, and he soon found mathematics and music were not boon companions in that location.

Mr. Pike's boldest adventure was, perhaps, on the New Jersey meadows, back of Newark. Sam Swartwout, thirty odd years ago, when Collector of the Port, had a foresight of the future value of this great property, but Swartwout was thirty years ahead of time. Pike himself did not expect to receive any return from his investment for ten or twenty years; but before he died, money began to come in from very unexpected quarters. The Pennsylvania Central R. R. and the New Jersey Central R. R. both needed great depots for cars, &c., and they have bought them there, at a cost of $8,000 per acre, for which Pike paid only from $10 to $40 per acre. Pike expended upon this property over $2,000,000. The dyking of it cost him $600,000, and his bill of iron plate, to fence off the rats from eating through his dykes, was an enormous bill. But the property is turning out to be worth triple what he paid for it. What was bought by the acres is about to be sold by the foot and the inch.

The Opera House, 23d street and 8th avenue, is in a bad way. The Erie Railroad don't want it, and can't afford to keep it; and the running of it as an "opera," is a bill of expense. There are nearly $300,000 due on it, on mortgage; and as the Fisk estate, or who ever owns it, has ceased to pay the interest on the mortgage, Pike, shortly before his death, ordered the mortgage to be foreclosed, and the foreclosure is going on.

Thus, we see, that the career of Mr. Pike, though one of the many of our very extraordinary country, is yet very extraordinary. Born humbly, and in poor circumstances, he in a short time amassed an immense fortune, and was increasing it beyond all calculations when he so suddenly died.

A Cure for Rheumatism.

Yesterday a gentleman residing on Fifth street found himself so affected by rheumatic pains that he was scarcely able to rise from his bed without assistance. He called his landlord and standing up with great difficulty declared that he was not able to move one foot more than a few inches in advance of the other, so great was the stiffness and pain. The landlord got the sufferer with some difficulty to the kitchen stove, and there commenced rubbing his feet with kerosene. In an unguarded moment he placed the vessel containing this inflammable liquid on the stove, a little of it dropped on the hot metal and in a moment the patient's night clothes ignited. At this catastrophe, wonderful to relate, the gentleman sprang nimbly into the half, ran to his bed chamber, and jumping into bed extinguished the flames. He was butta little scorched, but the cure was perfect, and, strange to say, he has not since been troubled with rheumatic pains.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

Germany's Great General.

An English paper gives the following curious pen-and-ink sketch from a correspondent: "While going to church I noticed near me the new uniform of a General officer, some one who impressed me at first as the youngest, blondest and slenderest General officer I ever saw, and I tried to divine how promotion could have been so rapid in an army where everything is regular. I look again, and the quick, elastic step, the slender, almost woman-like waist, contrasted strangely with his rank, which I noticed to be that of a full General. On looking into his face I was still more surprised to recognize General Von Moltke. We continued on to the chapel door. He is a man of few words, of a singularly youthful expression of countenance and eye, and, although one knows that he is seventy years of age, and heavy time-lines mark his face, it is hard to shake off the idea that he is a boy. He has a light and nearly transparent complexion, a clear blue eye, flaxen hair, white eyebrows and no beard."

Affecting Scene in a Death Chamber

Last week a very amiable young lady of this city died after a long and lingering illness, with that fatal disease consumption. She was in full possession of her faculties, and conversed with her relatives almost to the instant when she peacefully fell asleep. She was a girl of over twenty years of age, and had always borne an exemplary character, and for her death had few terrors. Some months ago an aunt to whom she was greatly attached died, and half an hour before this young girl died she said to her weeping relatives who were around the bed: "Aunt Maggie was here a few minutes ago, but she has gone. I want to go and be at rest, but I can't leave until she returns to go with me. I can't leave until she comes back to me." She conversed calmly with those about her, gave directions relative to the memorial gifts to her relatives and the manner of her burial, and then, with eyes brightening as if recognizing some loved one, to all others present unseen, her spirit passed from its earthly tenement.—[Balt. American 17th.

Revelations of a Pardoned Ku Klux Prisoner.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald states that Reuben C. Young, a Ku Klux prisoner, who has been pardoned by the President, arrived in that city from the Albany penitentiary on Saturday, in a dying condition. He was on his way home to Youngsville, Alabama. He was interviewed in the cloak room of the House of Representatives, where he was attempting to sleep. The reporter says:

He appeared to sleep in death. His face had a leaden, ghastly look, with wrinkles deeply and rigidly set, as if void of sense and motion. My companion touched him lightly. He raised his head slowly and cast a languid look toward me. It seemed to me the look of a galvanized corpse. He was dressed in a suit of homespun. His face was thin and ashy, with three weeks' beard upon it; his eyes and cheeks were sunken in, and thin gray hairs straggled down upon his forehead. He was asked whether he was treated kindly in prison? He answered:

"All the officers treated me kindly, except one overseer, who was harsh to me. When I was too feeble to work I had to remain in my cell, which was very cold. I sometimes asked him to let me go to the stove in the corridor to warm myself, but he refused. 'Don't be hard on an old man,' I would say, but still he wouldn't let me go out. I was confined in the same cell with my son Ringgold, who is still there. He has to work in the shoe shop from daylight till evening; but he has been in good health—never missed a day in the shoe shop. If it had not been for him I should have been dead long before this. He took good care of me."

The dying man gave the following history of his case:

"It was all the work of a man named Barnes. He is a lawyer. He hated me, and wanted to have me put out of the way. For this purpose he went to John D. Young, a Ku-Klux prisoner, now in Albany penitentiary, but no relation of mine, and asked him to turn State's evidence against me, but John refused. The next day he was arrested and tried, and, like me, sentenced to ten years. This man Barnes was a United States commissioner, and had unlimited power in my county. He was on the grand jury which found an indictment against me. They wanted to convict somebody, and they selected me and my son, Ringgold T. Young. There are now six Ku-Klux prisoners in the Albany penitentiary—three from Tallapoosa and three from Randolph county. One of them, Charles Howard, is a perfect idiot; another, named Blanks, is a boy."

Edwin Forrest.

"Mack" tell us that Forrest was playing in St. Louis about a year ago, and during his stay in the city I spent an hour with him every day in his room at the Planter's. You could tell from his humor at the breakfast table whether he had had a good audience and good support the night before. I met him at his coffee one morning, after he had played Othello, the night before. "How did you like it?" said he. I replied that I thought he deserved unusual credit for having given so good an Othello to such a poor Desdemona. "Yes," said he, "did you ever see such an abominable farce as she made of it? She gave the lie to the whole thing; she made Othello a laughing stock for being jealous of such a creature as she was. Why, if that had been actual life, do you suppose I'd have gone crazy and ranted about such a creature as she? No, sir, I'd have been more apt to sue for divorce instead of that. And I felt, all the way through, that I was making a fool of myself in trying to make it appear that I loved her. Othello has always been a very peculiar play to me, and I generally refuse to play it except to some Desdemona who comes near to what we all suppose the original was." After a good deal of criticism on some of the other actors in the piece, all of whom seem to have disgusted him, he said: "If I had known you were in the audience, I believe I'd have sent you word to try and get some one to raise an alarm and break the thing up. I never felt such relief as when I saw the curtain go down in the last act."

Breach of Promise.

A colored girl in New York has gone into court with a breach of promise case. She produced a letter from her lover, which is a model of its kind, and ought to find a distinguished place in some patent letter-writer. The letter is as follows:

DEAR MISS:—Excuse the boldness of an entire stranger in this deliberately corresponding with you. I sincerly trust that while your ladyship persues this note it may meet with her decided and favorable consideration. I cannot control my feelings any longer. No, no! The mighty Cupit with his arrows of fire has pierced the heart of your humble writer, and on his bended knees ask from her whom his soul lovest and desires a return of his affection. Adieu, adieu, Believe me sincere. Your admirer.

This powerful appeal had the desired result, and brought about an interview. The lover changed his tone and his heart, and began to write eloquently on the subject of religion, and salvation, and a change of heart. His heart had evidently changed, and as soon as he got religion he became false as a lover. He now says he would rather break stone in the penitentiary than to marry the girl to whom he addressed the above. She thinks she can bring him howling to the marriage altar.

ONE of the therapeutic novelties in London, recently introduced from the continent, consists in the erection of establishments for administering hot sand baths, as a remedy for rheumatism, recent cases of nervous disorders, affection of the kidneys, and all cases where heat is wanted as the chief therapeutic agent. The advantages of this treatment are that it does not suppress perspiration like the hot water bath, but rather increases it, and does not interfere with the respiration like the steam bath or Turkish bath. The body can endure its influence for a much longer time, and a much higher temperature can be applied. It can be used for infants, and permits of easy application to a part or to the whole body.

The Swiss Times says that a comical story is told of a couple of lovers who, a few days ago, attempted to commit suicide in the Lake of Zurich, near Ruschlikon, because the young lady's parents refused their consent to their marriage. In order not to be separated in death the young lady tied one of her feet fast to one of her lover's, and they thus threw themselves into the water. But the young man does not seem to have been as courageous or as desirous of leaving this world as his companion, and shouted for help at the top of his voice. Help was fortunately at hand, and they were both dragged out of the water and handed over to the police, who provided them with dry clothes and put them under lock and key.

THE GOLDEN SIDE.

There is many a rest on the road of life,
If we only would stoop to take it;
And many a stone from the better land,
If the querulous heart would wake it.
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,
And whose beautiful trust never faileth,
The grass is green and the flowers are bright,
Though the wintry storm prevaileth.

Better to hope, though the clouds hang low,
And to keep the eyes still lifted,
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through,
When the ominous clouds are rifted.
There was never a night without a day,
Nor an evening without a morning;
And the darkest hour, the proverb goes,
Is the hour before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jewelled crown
Or the miser's hoarded treasure;
It may be the love of a little child,
Or a mother's prayer to Heaven,
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing.
Than to snap the delicate silver threads
Of our curious lives asunder;
And then Heav'n blame for the tangled ends,
And sit to grieve and wonder.

Educating Girls for Household Duties.

Educating girls for household duties ought to be considered as necessary as instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and quite as universal. We are in our houses more than half our existence, and it is the household surroundings which affect most largely the happiness or misery of domestic life. If the wife knows "how to keep house," if she has learned how things ought to be cooked, how beds should be made, how carpets should be swept, how furniture should be dusted, how the clothes should be repaired and turned and altered and renovated; if she knows how purchases can be made to the best advantage, and understands the laying in of provisions, how to make them go the farthest and last the longest; if she appreciates the importance of system, order, tidiness and quiet management of children and servants, then she knows how to make a little heaven of home; how to win her children from the street, how to keep her husband from the club-house, the gaming table and the wine cup. Such a family will be trained to social respectability, to business success, and to efficiency and usefulness in whatever position may be allotted to them. It may be safe to say, that not one girl out of ten, in our large towns and cities, enters into married life who has learned to bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a roast, to dust a painting to sweep a carpet, or to cut and fit and make her own dress. How much the perfect knowledge of these things bears upon the thrift, the comfort and health of families, may be conjectured, but not calculated by figures. It would be an immeasurable advantage to make by attaching a kitchen to every girl's school in the nation, and have lessons given daily in the preparation of all the ordinary articles of food and drink for the table, and how to purchase them in the market to the best advantage, with the result of a large saving of money, an increase of comfort, and higher health in every family in the land.—[Hall's Journal

An Incident of Mr. Greeley's Life.

Dr. Edward Bayard, the family physician of the late Horace Greeley for eleven years previous to his death, has been intervied by a New York Sun reporter, who recalls an incident of his life just after the battle of Bull Run. Dr. Bayard says:

"Now I will tell you all I can remember of his illness after the disastrous retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. I was called in to see Mr. Greeley, and I found him utterly prostrated in body and mind. He was stretched at full length on the sofa when I entered; his face, which was naturally very white, as you know, was exceedingly pale even for him, and he looked more as though he was fast breaking up into a total wreck. He took very little notice of anybody around him, and did not even salute me when I approached him. He had lost his appetite, and was unable to sleep. His thoughts seemed to be continually dwelling on one subject and he repeated these words all the time, seldom varying them: 'I am ruined! The country is ruined, and I am instrumental in its ruin. I wish I could die. I never can survive it!' It seemed to me as I looked upon him, that his mind was fast slipping away. There was no evidence of insanity, however, either then or at any time during the sickness. I saw what the matter was in an instant. Mr. Greeley had overtaxed his brain and body, and the sudden reverse of the Union army at Bull Run had fallen upon him like a crushing shock. He saw brother arrayed against brother in deadly strife, and his name was mentioned by his enemies as one of the main causes of the bloody war. It was too much for his sensitive organization, weakened as it was by hard, unremitting toil, and he sank under the blow and became as powerless as a babe."

Dr. Bayard adds that in all respects, except his insanity, Mr. Greeley's disease at that time was similar to the one with which he died.

Sure Test of Death.

To learn with absolute certainty whether a person is dead or not, Dr. Hugo Magnus suggests the following simple method. Tie a strong ligature tightly around a finger or toe of the supposed corpse, and if life is still present a reddening, which grows gradually darker until it becomes a bluish red, will occur in that portion of the member beyond the constricted point. Where from exposure or toil the skin of the finger has become very much thickened, a toe may be selected. On the other hand, if life is extinct no change in color will ensue. The bluish coloration of the nails so often seen on the dead body, and also in certain cases of blood disease, need not be regarded as any source of fallacy, for after the application of the ligature, as long as life remains in the body the whole of the limb, from the place of constriction to the extremity, will be uniformly blue-red; but if the coloration do not take place, or only occurs at a circumscribed spot, it can with certainty be concluded that the spark of life has vanished.

The deep-seated arteries carry blood to the extremities; the veins, which are more superficial, return the blood toward the heart. By the ligature the backward flow of blood is arrested, when, if still circulating, it continues to pass into the constricted extremity, through the arteries, and there accumulating gives rise to the peculiar color described. The object of the above proceeding is simply to ascertain whether the blood still circulates, as the complete stoppage of this function, according to D. Magnus, is positive proof of death.

It is recommended in the application of this method that the large limbs, such as the arms or thigh, be not chosen, because the necessary amount of constriction cannot be so readily obtained, the numerous large, deep-lying veins of the muscles not being sufficiently compressed by the ligature. In case the fingers or toes are not available, the lobe of the ear may be employed.—[Galaxy for January.

The Transit of Venus.

The following letter has been written by Professor Simon Newcomb, Secretary of the United States Commission on the Transit of Vensus, in answer to inquiries:

"I can best answer your inquiries by some general statements respecting the probable plan of organization and operations of the expeditions for observing the transit of Venus of December, 1874. It is expected that the principal reliance will be upon photography. Arrangements are being made for equipping eight photographic stations, of which four will be in the Northern and four in the Southern Hampshire. The northern stations will be in China, Japan, and the adjacent islands if any of them offer a favorable stations. The southern stations will be in New Zealand, Chatham, Tasmania, and perhaps Kerguelen Island. Each station will be provided with an astronomer as chief of party, an assistant astronomer, and two or three photographic assistants.

"The Commission has not yet taken any action looking to the selection of assistants, and I can therefore give you no information on this point of a definite nature, but I am of the opinion that a policy will be adopted looking to the employment of volunteers from the younger graduates of the various polytechnic and scientific schools of the country, if sufficient number properly qualified present themselves. The qualifications principally required in the astronomical assistants will be familiarity with the construction, use and management of the transit instrument, and expertness in making and reducing observations with it. The photographic assistants must be well practiced in the details of photographic manipulation, but I consider it very doubtful whether the more delicate parts of this work can be entrusted to any but professional photographers.

"All the parties will have to meet here in the spring of 1874 for general rehearsal and practice. We expect to have an artificial Venus moving over an artificial solar disk at the distance of two miles, the transits of which all will observe together with the same instruments they are to use on the actual transit. As far as possible, all the instruments will be mounted, used, and dismounted in the same way as in the actual transit. The parties will sail for their destinations in the summer, so as to have ample time for all preliminary preparations, especially the determination of longitude and latitude.

"It will be necesary to engage the chiefs of parties before making any arrangements for the engagement of assistants, and this will probably be deferred until Congress has definitely provided for organizing the expeditions. But the tender of services will be in order at any time, and all such offers will, if the qualifications of the persons are satisfactorily ascertained, be duly considered at the proper time. I may also state, for the information of yourselves or others who may contemplate volunteering, that it is hoped to make provision for sending all the parties out, and returning them to their homes by the selected routes, free of expense, and for furnishing subsistence during the whole period of their employment; but that more than this cannot be definitely promised, except, perhaps, in special cases."

Give a Little.

There is nothing harder for a man with a strong will and a stronger "won't" in his composition, than to make up his mind not always to have his own way—to submit to a thousand little wrongs and impositions rather than quarrel with neighbors. A man who had been a clergyman, physician and lawyer, was asked which profession was the most profitable. He replied in substance that "where a man would be willing to pay twenty-five cents to secure his salvation, and fifty cents to be made well when he was sick, he would willingly give five dollars to have his own way."

Now this wilfulness is, of all kinds of business, the most unprofitable. One well says that a man needs a long purse who determines, come what will, to have his own way. We must learn to turn sharp corners quietly, or we shall be constantly hurting ourselves. Two men with mills on the same stream quarreled over the water power. There was probably not five dollars difference between them at the start, but neither would yield an inch. The case was thrown into the hands of smart lawyers, who aggravated the difficulty for their own ends, and worried the case along year after year, until one lawyer took the upper mill for his dues, and the other the lower. They probably were contented not to quarrel over the trifles that proved so disastrous to their clients.

Before you go into a lawsuit, carefully calculate your cost if you should gain it, and see if you had not better put your money into a sheep, a new carriage for your family, a cow for your son or daughter, or a thousand other things that might give you much more profit and happiness. The malicious ddight you feel in gloating over a neighbor's discomfiture is not happiness, but only its miserable counterfeit. It is a disposition near akin to that which lost spirits feel. Root this out of your chart, if you would not be for ever miserable.

Cure for Whooping-Cough.

A writer in the British Medical Journal states that in cases of whooping-cough in the last stage—that is after the third week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid ammonia put into a gallon of boiling water in an open pan, and the steam kept up by means of half a brick made red hot throughout and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the center of a room into which the patients were brought as the ammoniated steam was passing off. This method, he says, was used in the evening, just before bedtime; and it proved so efficacious in abating the spasmodic attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond any doubt, the great value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquilizing the nervous system in whooping-cough.

Spots on the Sun.

Astronomers have sometimes seen spots move across the face of the sun much more rapidly than the ordinary solar spots. They are described as round, black, and sharply defined. One was observed in Germany in 1819, one in France in 1829, and one in England in 1862. Mr. J. R. Hind conjectured that this may be an unknown planet which exists at no great distance from the sun, and from these previous observations he has calculated that if it is such a planet, it will be visible on the sun's disc on the 24th of March next. He therefore recommends that it be closely watched for on that day by astronomers in all parts of the world, in order to settle the question whether we have "brought into harness" all the inferior planets that exist.

A CERTAIN kind of sausages, made in Michigan, are said to intoxicate.

A. B. C. UPON A BALL.

The following poetical alphabet, which for unlabored wit and happiness of rhyme eclipses all other poetical productions in its line, was written by Mr. Cavelry, of London, whose Fly-leaves have been lately attracting much attention:

A is an Angel of blushing eighteen;
B is the Ball where the angel was seen;
C is the Chaperon who cheated at cards;
D is the Deuxtemps with Frank on the Guards;
E is the Eye which those dark lashes cover;
F is the Fan it peeped wickedly over;
G is the Glove of superlative kid;
H is the Hand which it spitefully hid;
I is the Ice which the fair one demanded;
J is the Juvenile who hurried to hand it;
K is the Kerchief a rare work of art;
L is the Lace which composed its chief part;
M is the Old Maid who watched the girl dance!
N is the Nose she turned up at each glance;
O is the Olga (just then in its prime);
P is the Partner who wouldn't keep time;
Q is a Quadrille put instead of the Lancers;
R the Remonstrances made by the dancers;
S is the Supper where all met in pairs,
T is the Twaddle they talked on the stairs:
U is the Uncle who "thought we'd be going;"
V is the Voice which his niece replied "No" in;
W's the Waiter who sat up too late;
X is his Exit not rightly straight;
Y is a Yawning fit caused by the ball;
Z stands for Zero, or nothing at all.

Practical Joking Among Actors.

The habitues of the Tombs Police Court were astonished, yesterday morning, by the presence of the well known actors, Edward A. Sothern and Wm. J. Florence, who had been summoned by Justice Dowling for alleged intent to fight a duel. It appears that Philip Lee, the husband of Miss Neilson, complained to Messrs. Sothern and Florence, about a week ago, that he had found New York very dull and unlike London. They rallied him upon his *ennui*, assured him that he would find life and enjoyment on the east side of the city, and invited him to attend a dinner party and meet several "prominent residents," who, they said, were desirous of forming his acquaintance. Mr. Lee accepted the invitation, and, a few evenings latter, accompanied them to an eastside hotel, where Dan. Bryant, Neil Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Billy Birch, Charley Backus, and others, were introduced to him as wealthy merchants who had caused a private banquet to be prepared in his honor.

Upon the party sitting down to the feast, after an interchange of the most respectful courtesies, Neil Bryant tied his napkin about his head, and otherwise acted strangely. Mr. Lee quietly asked an explanation from the others, and was confidentially informed that the peculiar actions were the result of hereditary eccentricity. Other eccentricities following, however, both on the part of Mr. Bryant and his associates, Mr. Lee became indignant. Mr. Sothern, in behalf of his fellow countrymen, protested against the proceedings with assumed earnestness. Mr. Florence, with apparent good faith, admonished Mr. Sothern not to interfere. Nelse Seymour, pretending to be greatly incensed against Mr. Bryant, rushed upon him with a carving knife. Mr. Bryant drew a revolver, and a sham fight occurred between himself, Mr. Seymour and several others. The result not being satisfactory, Messrs. Sothern and Florence proposed to fight a duel on the spot, and immediately drew pistols, ostensibly for that purpose. Mr. Lee begged that no blood should be shed, and finally left the room, feeling deeply offended.

On the following day, Mr. Florence, it is said, wrote challenges to mortal combat, in Mr. Lee's name, to himself and Mr. Southern. As a sequel to the bogus challenges, it is understood that an effort was to have been made by the challenged persons, to have Mr. Lee arrested. Mr. Bryant, however, feeling that Mr. Lee ought not to be longer trifled with, determined to turn the tables upon Messrs. Southern and Florence. He accordingly complained to Justice Dowling, late on Tuesday, that they intended to fight a duel. The Justice, instead of issuing warrants for arrest, simply signed summonses for the accused actors to appear before him at seven o'clock on the next morning. In obedience to the mandates, Messrs. Sothern and Florence appeared at the Tombs yesterday morning at the hour named. Meanwhile the Justice had discovered the hoax. He therefore failed to appear at court, and kept these two practical jokers waiting several hours before he gave them permission to depart.—N. Y. Tribune.

Constable of the Tower.

Sir William Gomm, 88 years of age, has been made Constable of the Tower, in London. The post is generally the reward of past services in the army, and is held by retired officers. These are always old men, and the succession falls in rapidly. In fact, in a little over a year, Sir William Gomm is the third who has held the office. Like the Lord Mayor's show, the inauguration of a Constable of the Tower is a civic pageant. Wellington, Combermere, Burgoye, Polik, have all held it, and have all passed through the same time-honored ordeal, aching, perhaps, in all their gouty limbs, and heartily wishing the dreary spectacle at an end. On the present occasion, the Tower Green was gay with marching batteries, waving flags, and glittering bayonets. The yeoman warders of the Tower—profanely called Beefeaters—were out in all their glory of Tudor costume, bonnets, ruffs, slashed trunk-hose, laced doublets, and rosetted shoes. Lady Gomm rode in her carriage with Sir William, and alighted; the "Queen's Keys" were duly delivered by another procession, headed by the Lord Chamberlain, and accepted, and the Tower crown jewels, its ancient armor, and all its musty records passed into the keeping of the new Constable.

Practical Joking.

Norwood, and other of the pretty villages which lie round Sydenham, writes the London correspondent of the Swiss Times, have during the past few weeks, become most objectionable places of residence to ladies and children, and even to nervous men, in consequence of certain freaks of a set of ruffians who call themselves gentlemen. These lads, wrapped in large cloaks, wander about the highways and byways, sometimes singly, sometimes in couples, but having accomplices near. On the approach of ladies they suddenly fling open the cloak, and reveal their breast, wholly covered with blazing phosphorus. The shock to any one would be great, but to women and children, it is overpowering and in consequence the cowards who assail them have hitherto always been able to make off before assistance can be procured. I am told that children are now lying dangerously ill in more than one house at Beckenham from frights gives them by this new class of ghosts. The gentlemen of the neighborhood have taken the matter up in the proper spirit, and their first step has been the issue of a notice announcing to ladies in general that if a pocket revolver is used when these ruffians make their appearance, it is justifiable by law to shoot them dead.

WHILE moving some rock at Newburg, N. Y., a party of workmen came upon a nest of young weasels, which they put to one side. The old weasel returning, became very angry at not finding her offspring, and, going to the drinking pail, spit something into it. Taking another look she found her pets, and then went back and overturned the pail she had evidently fixed for the destruction of her tormentors.

VARIETIES.

WHY is the letter Y like a young lady?—Because it makes pa pay.

A FRENCH gentleman and his wife are still taking ocean baths at Cape May.

OF all things in the world that are "better late than never," going to bed certainly ranks first.

FOREIGN fashion writers say that jewels and flowers are used extensively for dressing the hair.

JUST at this season parterfamillias is frequently seen going home with big bundles under his arm that drive his children into agonies of curiosity.

TWELVE Indians were hung in a row in Texas, recently, for driving off surreptitious beef. After having their faces washed, eleven turned out to be white men.

SOME San Francisco citizens with no music in their souls have petitioned the Board of Supervisors to declare the orchestra of the Chinese theatre a nuisance.

THE meanest man has been found at last. He lives in Ottawa, and cut to pieces nine shirts left out to dry by a poor washerwoman who had offended him.

AN English clergyman has been arrested for resurrecting dead bodies, not by the power of the spirit, but with pick and spade, according to the ordinary method.

FROM short bridal trips among the fashionables the transition has been rapid to none at all, the happy couple merely going to somebody's country-seat until the novelty wears off.

A YOUNG man of Newport, Ky., is prosecuting two charming girls and their papa because they waylaid him on a lonely turnpike and gave him a severe beating for maligning their characters.

A DETROIT man had a fever, during which he frequently asked for pickles and cider. When he had become so ill that his death was considered only a question of a few hours, his wife gave him the much-desired viands, and he recovered.

THE ladies of Columbus, Ga., have resolved that foreign plaids are "plaid out," and the importation of checks must be checked, and accordingly pledge themselves hereafter to only wear those patterns of domestic manufacture.

RECENTLY at a trial of considerable interest in Rome, where the court-room was crowded, the pickpockets let loose a trained bird, which sailed around the heads of the audience, attracting their attention, giving ample time for the pickpockets to relieve the pockets of the audience.

PART of a hymn in use among the colored Carolinans:

"Come along, children, les' go home
Come along, children, les' go home,
Come a'ong, children les' go home,
Come along, children, get aboard dis train,
No second-class aboard dis train.
No difference in de car."

A WEALTHY man has just died in Bucks county, Pa., whose last twenty years have been spent in writing political epitaphs for his tomb, which he had prepared at great expense, and making all the arrangements for taking off, even to engaging the preacher and making his shroud.

A LAD of fifteen has committed suicide at Porcheres, in the Alps, under singular circumstances. He was driving a cart drawn by a donkey over muddy roads and the vehicle stuck. Being unable to extricate his charge the boy took a rope from the harness and hung himself to an adjacent mulberry tree.

A WAG inspecting a farmer's last instalment of pork at the Detroit market recently, picked up a ten-pound stone and deposited it in one of the porkers, and then loudly berated the farmer for trying to cheat in weight. The farmer looked at the stone, at the crowd, felt the thrust, and growled to himself: "Hang me, but I thought I put it in the small hog."

A FEMALE member of the Rubinstein concert troop created a large-sized and wide-spread disgust among her fellow passengers on the train from Cincinnati yesterday by allowing her lap-dog to drink out of a cup provided for the use of the passengers aforesaid. The large number of passengers aboard that car who didn't want to drink was quite remarkable.—[Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCE MICHEL DE LUSIGNAN has been convicted in St. Petersburg of endeavoring to negotiate forged bills on the Russian Bank of Discount. He was sentenced to transportation to Siberia. His father proved in the trial that he was of royal blood, descended from the Kings of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Temporary financial distress, that was shared by his father, was the incitement to the crime. What a misfortune to be a prince with a poor father!

A PARTY of Chinamen in San Francisco, not appreciating the subtleties of the law's delays, and having suffered from the tricks of one of their own countrymen, who had been accused of stealing $300 in coin, took the culprit into a wash-house, twisted a towel around his neck, pronounced him guilty, and proceeded to carry the sentence into execution by pitching him into the bay, from which he was rescued by a boatman. The self-constituted court are suffering some of the rigors of the law's delay, being in prison on an indictment for attempt to murder.

A GERMAN settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my bakery. Who pakes my bread when I been gone?" Then, casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the Judge, he said, in sober earnest, "Dere's Chris. Ellwaner! He's got nothing to do; send him!"

THE Emperor of Germany has recently adopted a new line of etiquette with reference to German Princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family. Heretofore they have been compelled to join the Greek Church. At the recent Imperial meeting in Berlin, it seems there was a question of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Vladimir, of Russia, to a daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin. Upon that occasion the Emperor declared that henceforth German Protestant Princesses marrying into the Russian Imperial family must be allowed to continue in the Protestant faith.

A YOUNG boy attending a mixed school in Paducah writes to us, complaining of the partiality which the teacher shows the girls. In conclusion he says: "But, thank the Lord, if they do crowd us out from the stove, and play "blind man's buff" with the teacher in recess, they can't ride horseback on a horse, nor play leap-frog, nor wear breeches, nor make dogs fight, nor throw rocks at cats, nor go in swimming, nor smoke and claw; can they?" On reflection, we rather think our young correspondent is mistaken. We have seen girls who, we believe, *can* do all these things; but one thing they *can't* do. They can't stand on their heads where boys are.—[Lou. Courier-Journal.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1872

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says the HUBBARD Postal Telegraph bill may be briefly summed up thus: "If it succeeds, a private corporation is to have the profits; if it fails, the Government is to bear the loss."

IT is reported that a movement is on foot in Alabama on the part of the Democratic members of the rival legislatures to elect DICK BUSTEED to the U. S. Senate and that it has the support of enough Republican Senators to insure success. If this be accomplished the Senate will be called upon to decide between BUSTEED and SPENCER, the latter having been recently elected by the Radicals.

IT appears that Senator SUMNER'S resolution in regard to the battle flags meets with considerable favor among the army and navy officers, some of whom have expressed their views on the subject to Administration Senators, and urged them not to oppose the resolution. During the recess the Senator has given himself up entirely to the treatment of his physician, but hopes to have his speech prepared by the time Congress re-assembles.

THE presses of both parties, except a few Administration organs, call for the doors of the Credit Mobilier investigation to be thrown wide open. Let the people see who the Congressmen are who sold their votes for shares of the stock. We don't believe there is a Democrat among them, and if there be, let him him be disgraced along with his confederates in crime. Outspoken journals call for the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Will this be denied them?

THE colored men of Washington have petitioned Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill in which they say:

White children are taught by white schools that colored children are inferior and are to be despised. Such are the debasing results of the separate school system.

They might have gone farther and cited how President GRANT and family and all the leading Radicals at Washington teach their children to despise colored folks by refusing to make equals of them. The colored men's first petition should be to leading Radicals asking them to practice what they preach. Let them try this and see how they succeed.

The *Commercial* of late is not disposed to openly advocate CRESSWELL'S great job of postal telegraphy, but it seeks to help the infamous measure along by abusing President ORTON and that "monstrous monopoly" the Western Union Telegraph Company. Don't you see? Why it is as thin as offering twenty-five copies of a newspaper and a hunting case watch for *fifty dollars*, when the published terms are only *thirty-five* dollars for twenty-five copies. Those who send clubs under the arrangement first alluded to, are supposed to pay fifteen dollars for a six dollar watch. Too thin! Too thin!

THE Washington, D. C., Board of Health reports among other things the following:

Among the subjects of sanitary interest is the location of the present Executive Mansion, which although less exposed to malarious influences than formerly, is, nevertheless, open to serious objections. Besides the inadequate room afforded for the President's family, and the utter absence of domestic privacy, the location is, in a sanitary view, by no means desirable. While the present building would make a suitable executive office, and is admirably adapted to such use, the President of the nation should inhabit a dignified and retired family residence, as certainly removed from unhealthy influences as from the annoyance of constant popular invasion. The health and comfort of our chief magistrates and their families is a proper subject for national solicitude, and no expense should be spared to accomplish these desirable ends. It is not, therefore, irrelevant to this report to urge upon Congress the transfer of the present executive residence to some commanding position within the city limits, relieved from the objections that surround the present mansion.

Of course, raise his salary, build him a palace—give him all he wants. Perhaps, after all it may be the best way of getting rid of him.

GRADUALLY the organs of GRANT are beginning to murmur at his outrageous conduct in regard to affairs in Louisiana. Many of the leading ones that said it was all right at first, have toned down considerably, while those of lesser light speak out more boldly, as witness the following from the Beaver *Radical* of the 20th inst:

We do not like the encroachment of Federal power upon the legitimate sphere of the State, and the tendencies in that direction arising from the necessary experiences of reconstruction, we think ought to be checked, now that the States are restored to full equality in the Union. Let the States be let alone, and if there is fermentation at first the troublesome elements will soon be worked off by the inherent virtue of the organization itself. The State is a bulwark against oppression, and its sovereignty should be preserved at all hazards. Louisiana has been admitted as an equal member in the Union, having a Republican form of government; now let her work out her own salvation. Let the people of Louisiana manage their own affairs, and the responsibility thus placed will bring them up to the full measure of their public duties.

NEGLEY'S CANALS.

A letter from Washington in a morning paper defends NEGLEY for introducing his bill for the construction of the James River and Kanhawa job, upon the ground that it would not become a member of Congress to confine himself to the interests of his own district exclusively. That is all very well, provided the member don't risk becoming so terribly diluted as to leave his special services so indistinct, as to call for a chemical analysis, in order to discover the benefit he has been to his own immediate constituency. It requires more of substance than we credit our representative for possessing, to enable a member of Congress to rise above the level of his own immediate section, and as was well remarked by another distinguished personage, "scatter himself promiscuously."

The General promises us a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio Rriver, as an extra link in the great chain of internal improvements which he holds suspended in the great future he has in store for Pittsburgh. Suppose he should begin with that improvement so much nearer home, and prosecute his Virginia operations as a successor thereto.

We are not opposed to these wild projects only upon the ground that they are utterly beyond the sphere of the powers of the general government. That the intermeddling of the Central power would be another step, and a large one, towards the unlimited authority which the party in power has had its eyes upon for years—in fact towards a grasp of power to which the most *ultra* of the old Federalists never dared to lay claim.

It is alarming—this tendency at Washington to absorb all legislative, executive, and judicial authority. It is growing so rapidly that if it preserves its progressive power for a few years longer, the States will become mere municipal corporations, instead of remaining as they were at the adoption of the Constitution, Sovereigh and Independent in all things, save in regard to those powers they had unanimously GRANTED to the Central government on its formation.

It will not answer to speak of enormous dollar and cent benefits to be conferred on certain sections of country, by the exercise of undelegated power by Congress. The governmeat was established by the States for certain specific and well defined purposes, and the exercise of any power not granted is an outrage which cannot be too sternly rebuked. The Constitution has been well said to be an object to which no American mind can be too attentive and no American heart too devoted; it is an organic chart of a limited, confederated government, and if its hold upon the conscience and opinion of the country at large is as great as it ought to be, the restless innovators of large and small degree, will be taught to reverence its provisions and keep within its well defined limits.

Of course, the enormous outlay of money, and the enormous increase of governmental influence, are also incontrovertible objections to all these projects; but we need not repeat now what we have already said upon those aspects of the matter.

THE RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

It was charged upon a hot-headed proslavery partisan, during the early days of the Abolition controversy, that he had said "a Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Whether the sentiment was ever expressed or not about the negro, it will apply with perfect force to the dealings and deportment of Directors and Presidents and even Employees of nearly all business corporations in these days. Surely stockholders have daily and dolorous proof that *they* have no rights that Boards of Direction are "bound to respect."

In Railroad management the presumption of Directors and leading employees has become absolutely shameless and insupportable. Out of the exorbitant profits which the larger railroad corporations are frequently enabled to make, the stockholders obtain very little benefit indeed. Nor are they consulted about the uses that their servants wish to make of their property and privileges. Your self-sufficient employees and directors will determine on the building of lateral roads—or upon the purchasing of other lines—or upon the perpetual leasing, at high rates, of any line of railroad that may strike their fancy. Then, when the matter is fully arranged, or "set up," to use the slang phrase, the helpless stockholders are called together, and they go through the *form* of examining and carefully ratifying the bargain. Resistance on their part is useless. The schemers who constitute the respective "rings"—those who live and grow fat by "fast lines" and "sleeping car combinations" which rob stockholders with one hand, and passengers and shippers with the other—have taken care to have enough proxies secured to have their profits, no matter how injurious to the revenues and safety of the company the new projects may be. And it very often happens that instead of sharing the large profits reported, stockholders are treated to a very moderate dividend indeed, and then they are ostentatiously invited to buy new stock and increase the capital, in order to carry out the vast designs and enormous guaranties of daring superintendents and far-seeing Presidents. All this is wrong, and must eventually, if persevered in, result in disaster and defeat.

In successful banks, the plan is to pay moderate dividends upon the par value of the stock, and then to pile up contingent funds to an amount sometimes larger than the original capital. The kind and sagacious directors are anxious to take charge of the stock-holders' profits under the idea that they can take better care of them than the owners can. It may be all well enough for the safety and success of a bank or an insurance company (especially the last,) that it should have a moderate surplus fund. But too large a contingent fund is a temptation and a snare. It often induces Boards of Directors to loan too largely to unsound and adventurous firms—to furnish such firms with money that they should not get, and could never get except for the large contingent funds held by certain banks. Business men in this city, and the owners of Bank Stocks especially, will remember several instances illustrating this, which have occurred here within the last few years. And here, too, as in the cases of the transcending of their powers by railroad boards, the stock-holders could not, without a troublesome contest, apply the preventive, if they could apply it at all. Your Bank officers love power as dearly as any other class of men—and like other men, they often combine to usurp or abuse power with most amazing coolness.

Equally pernicious habits prevail among the managers of many manufacturing corporations. In some of these, and they are seldom managed with as much economy and skill as banks and railroads are, the rights and wishes of stockholders are frequently ignored altogether. Many persons have a painful recollection of the rash and reckless mismanagement of a certain Agricultural Implement Manufactory, in which it is hard to decide whether the owners met more of their large losses from the incompetence of their employees, or from the neglect of the directors. Between both, the stockholders suffered perhaps more than even that victimised but still confiding class generally do.

It is certain that stockholders should demand more full, frequent and clear reports of the condition of the institutions they own, than is often vouchsafed to them, and in no class of chartered companies is it more important than in those employed in manufacturing. Detailed and circumstantial statements should be furnished half yearly for stockholders' private use, and the policy and purposes of directors should be fairly and honestly indicated. This is but rarely done. Men who are elected for the management of such corporations, for their mechanical skill, or their business tact, or who seek control for the honor of the trust confided, should never aspire to the sovereign mastery of the means they respectively and temporarily direct. They should not venture upon enterprises not strictly contemplated in the original compact or charter, without a full and free consultation with the *real owners* of the property involved. It will not answer for them to say that if *they*, the Directors, are willing to risk their own stock in any doubtful or unusual venture, that therefore, the rest of the stockholders must be content. It is time for stockholders generally to look into these matters. It is more than likely that if the proprietors of each railroad, bank, mine or factory, would, for themselves, carefully examine the condition of each concern, instead of waiting the protracted convenience of Presidents and employees, they might often save themselves from foolish ventures and serious losses.

COLORADO.

The committee on Territories of the House of Representatives, has recommended the admission of the Territory of Colorado, as one of the United States, although according to the last census, the population did not reach 40,000 inhabitants, not one third the size of Pittsburgh. In February of this year Congress in the Apportionment bill inserted the following provsion:

"SECTION 5. No State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one representative according to the ratio of representation fixed by this bill."

The present ratio is about one hundred and thirty-three thousand inhabitants to each Representative.

Yet in the face of this the proposition is entertained, to accommodate a couple of carpet-baggers, who are ambitious of occupying seats in the Senate of the United States, who will of course first agree to support the administration, and have as much power in that body as New York or Pennsylvania. We copy the following in relation to he subject from the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

We have said that this mistaken policy has been carried too far already. Look at some of the results. Here are six States which cast twelve votes in the Senate of the United States, whose aggregate population is considerably less than that of either of the cities of New York or Philadelphia:

	Population.
Delaware	125,015
Florida	187 748
Nebraska	122,993
Nevada	42,491
Oregon	90,923
Rhode Island	217,353
Total	786,523

Two of these States, Nevada and Oregon, with less than half the population between them of either out of a dozen American cities that can be named have twice the power, in the Senate, of New York State with its four millions, or Pennsylvania with its three and a half, or Ohio with its two and a half millions. Look at the simple arithmetical statement for a moment: Nevada, 42,491 x Oregon, 90,923 = New York, 4,382,759 x Pennsylvania, 3,521,791. Or thus: 133,414 = 7,904,550. This glaring disproportion is so evident as to leave no need for argument. The six States above named, with a total population of 786,523 cast twelve Senatorial votes, or six times as many as either of the following nineteen States, each of which has a larger population than all the six put together:

Alabama	996,992
Georgia	1,184,109
Illinois	2,539,891
Indiana	1,680,637
Iowa	1,191,792
Kentucky	1,321,011
Massachusetts	1,457,351
Michigan	1,184,059
Mississippi	827,922
Missouri	1,721,245
New Jersey	906,096
New York	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,071,361
Ohio	2,665,260
Pennsylvania	3,521,791
Tennessee	1.258,520
Texas	818,579
Virginia	1,225,163
Wisconsin	1,054,670

If we leave out Delaware and Rhode Island, which were members of "the old thirteen" States of revolutionary times, not one of these States ever sent a statesman to the Senate. The lesson of Florida and Oregon should have been enough for our Congressional politicians, but they were weak enough to take in Nevada in 1864, and Nebraska in 1867. The former State has even now no more population than would make a ward in one of our great cities. Yet two portly Senators have strutted about the Capitol for eight years past in the name of this "sovereign State" of 42,000 people, and are ready to vote down Ohio's two and a half millions, or New York's four millions, every day of the year.

THE soul of the Pittsburgh POST is troubled because FREDERICK DOUGLASS is now eligible to the Presidency, whereas CARL SCHURZ is not, and wants a constitutional amendment to put CARL on an equality with Mr. DOUGLASS. We do not think the country is prepared to honor Mr. SCHURZ in this way at the present time, and we are certain that Congress is not.—*Washington Republican.*

The *Republican* should remember that the proposition is no more favorable to CARL SCHURZ than it is to every other naturalized voter, and that not only FRED. DOUGLASS but every American colored citizen has been made eligible to the Presidency. We are in favor of giving white men an equal chance with negroes, and this is what the *Republican* and other journals of its way of thinking and a majority of Radical Congressmen are opposed to, as has been demonstrated by their arguments and by their votes.

IT is stated that the iron-masters of Philadelphia propose to erect an iron monument to the memory of Mr. GREELEY in Fairmount Park. The Tyrone (Penn.) *Democrat* waxes indignant at this, and thinks "it would be an open, direct insult to the memory of the great friend of reconciliation," because the iron-masters, as a class, contributed "so much to the defeat of Mr. GREELEY," and for them now to erect a monument to his memory would be "base, contemptible hypocrisy." Perhaps it is wiser to look at the matter in another light. Perhaps these men who now propose to honor the memory of the great champion of American industry understand the character of Mr. GREELEY better in the light of his death. That the event would have such an influence, we have always confidently anticipated.—*Tribune.*

THE war-like Prussians are not satisfied merely with improving their army rifles, but are also making advances in the manufacture of gunpowder. The latest report is that a novel description of gunpowder, possessing extraordinary projectile power, has been adopted by the Prussian artillery. It is composed of a certain proportion of nitre and sawdust, and in this state can be kept in store without fear of explosion. To render this com position explosive it is necessary to add a sufficient quanity of sulphuric acid to make it cohere, and when dried, it is ready for use. This composition has certainly the advantage of cheapness, combined with extreme simplicity in its manufacture, and is said to leave but little residue after being fired.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says—It seems to be the general impression that the Credit Mobilier investigation committee will be forced to make their proceedings public when they commence their sessions after the holiday recess. A resolution to this effect will be offered as soon as Congress assembles, the preamble of which will recite that sessions of the committee have fully as much tendency to excite supicion as any of the conflicting reports which have found their way to the newspapers.

THE N. Y. *Daily Bulletin* with reference to Postmaster-General CRESWELL'S expressed anxiety to give the people "cheap telegrams" says:

If Mr. Creswell and his colleagues really wish to benefit the people and reduce the cost of living, let them commence with reforms that will take nothing out of the public treasury, and which will convert thousands of Government officials from the position of non-producers to that of producers and enable them to be a benefit to, in place of burden on, the community. Until this shall have been done, the so-called cheap postal may be regarded as a sham and a humbug and intended, like so many other Government projects, to benefit the few at the expense of the many.

THE *World* does not favor the proposition to double the President's salary. Besides his $25,000 pay direct, the editor shows that one way and another, he manages to get out of the public treasury between $60,000 and $70,000 per annum—and that, the *World* thinks, is enough.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to raise funds for a statue to STONEWALL JACKSON. The New York Academy of Design has been commissioned to paint three pictures of the General, and from these chromoes will be made, in the hope of an extensive sale.

Judge Durell.

The following are the sections of the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, under which Judge DURELL, of New Orleans took jurisdiction:

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided; and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States Courts; and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment or information filed by the District Attorney in a Court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except for Elector of President or Vice President, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of a denial to any citizen or citizens, who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by any such denial, and they may bring an appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office; and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceedings may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said Circuit or District Court shall have, concurrently with the State Courts, jurisdiction thereof, so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the XVth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act.

The reader will see that the act expressly excludes jurisdiction in questions affecting the election of members of Congress, Presidential Electors, and members of the Legislature. But Judge Durell took jurisdiction of something not mentioned in this act. He granted an injunction prohibiting the State officers from compiling the returns and declaring the result; he appointed other persons to do this duty, which could only lawfully be done by the State officers, and he directed the United States Marshal to prohibit by force the meeting of the Legislature; and also directed him to seize the State House and admit therein only such persons as might be declared elected by the persons designated by him for that purpose. In this proceeding, he overturned the existing State Government, excluded the new one elected by the people, and installed one which the people had taken especial pains to reject at the polls.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cresswell's Postal Telegraph Job.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

More convincing proof of the innate injustice of the whole scheme could hardly be asked for than that which is contained in the opinions which we have sketched so hurriedly. It seems evident that the estimates upon which the framers of the project have thus far proceeded are ridiculously below the actual figures, and that the purchase of the lines at anything like fair rates would saddle the country with an inconvenient debt, which would ultimately prove so hurtful that all the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the proposed plan could not counter balance it. Framed by men who had not sufficiently considered it, and were ignorant of the first requisites of the business of telegrapy, the plan is defective in its details, unjust in its proposed operation, and wrong in its aims. It would burden a department notorious for the amount of its annual deficiencies with an additional expense, and the greatest return which it promises for this squandering of national dollars is the saving of a few individual dimes. It would seem hardly possible that in the face of this report the House Committee can recommend Mr. Cresswell's scheme.

(Boston Post.)

So sure are the people that the contemplated job would be attended by an enormous pecuniary loss to every one not personally interested in it, that nothing that the future might bring forth, in the way of debt accounts, could produce much surprise. The objection to the scheme consists, not merely in its extravagances, but in the atrocious principle involved; and the opposition to it is the spontaneous opposition of the nation to the menace of a paternal government with all its attendant despotism and corruption.

(N. Y. Tribune.)

The Postal Telegraph bill reported in the Senate yesterday, is substantially what is known as "the Hubbard bill," with some slight amendments. It virtually creates an incorporated company inside the National Government, constituting it a branch of the Postoffice Department, and providing the machinery by which it shall be able to absorb the property of telegraph companies already in existence. The bill is a curious combination of private and official persistence, and has not only every appearance of a tremendous job, but of an organized attempt to engraft on the public service a new branch which may be used for purposes of oppression, espionage, and popular confusion. It does not seem possible that such an extraordinary measure can receive the serious consideration of Congress—much less that it can pass.

Things for the Thumb of the Thoughtful.

It was charged by the Liberals in the late campaign that the Administration press was circulating falsehoods concerning Horace Greeley, the Liberal candidate.

Witness how within a fortnight that press, without exception, has eulogized the man it so lately reviled.

It was charged that the North Carolina election was carried by fraud.

Witness the bargain by which Merrimon was elected United States Senator and the threatened investigation into the frauds staved off.

It was charged that members of Congress were corrupted by Oakes Ames with his Credit Mobilier stock.

Witness the explanation of Garfield, the statement that the money was used for "charitable and political purposes," and the Committee of Investigation sitting with closed doors.

It was charged that the San Domingo scheme would be revived.

Witness the purchase of Samana Bay, the mission of Secretary Delano to the West India Islands, and the open advocacy of annexation by the Administration press.

It was charged that the policy of the administration and the party was one of centralization.

Witness the recommendations in the President's message of magnificent schemes of internal improvements to be made by the national government.

It was charged that another feature of its policy was interference with local self-government.

Witness the action of Judge Durell and President Grant, and the use of Federal troops in Louisiana; and witness the kindred transactions in Alabama.

It was charged that such men as Simon Cameron were the ruling spirits in the party.

Witness how the Senate, at Cameron's bidding, refused to allow any tribute to be paid the memory of Horace Greeley.

It was charged that the party was corrupt.

Witness the election of United States Senators by bribery in South Carolina, and by trickery and fraud in Alabama.

We recommend the thoughtful citizen to put his thumb on these suggestive facts and watch the progress of events. And that we may do the party no injustice we name here the only promise or profession it has approached the fulfilment of. In the matter of Civil Service Reform, though the mischievous Jesse R. Grant, the dishonest Casey, and the incompetent Cramer have not been removed, there has been an Assistant Postmaster promoted in Philadelphia.—[*N. Y. Sun.*

Railroad Murder.

A SAD CHRISTMAS FOR SOME.

First Dispatch.

CLEVELAND, December 24.—An accident on the Crosscut Railroad occurred a few rods south of Prospect Station, eight miles from Brocton. Two cars were burned. As far as learned four men were killed. Con Maloney, road master; Frank Taylor, baggage man; Mark Haight, of Brocton, and E. Bell, of Sherman, New York. Fay Flanders, conductor, is dying. Earl Bascom, mail agent, was dangerously wounded. Others are injured but we learn no names.

(Second Dispatch.)

ERIE, Pa., December 24.—A fearful accident occurred on the Cross-cut railroad at Prospect station. One coach and a baggage car fell off the bridge, twenty-seven feet high. The cause was a broken flange on the tender. Twenty-two were killed and eighteen wounded. The names of the killed, so far as ascertained, are: John Donglass, Edwin Bell, of Sherman, N. Y.; Con Maloney, of Brockton; Mark Haight, of Brocton, N. Y.; Frank Taylor, of Corry, Pa.; Eliza Zelley, of Ripley, N. Y.; Johnson, of Westfield, N. Y.

The wounded are: Maggie Curtin, Titusville; Mrs. J. M. Curtin, Titusville, G. Miller, Fredonio; J. J. Bartis, Dunkirk, N.Y.; W. H. Lee, Corry, Pa.; Jacob Burtin, of Irving, N. Y.; W. H. Tickner, Buffalo; Lizzie Briggs, Angola, N. Y.; N. Hilton, Rochester, N. Y.; I. P. Saunders, Corry; J. A. Dunham, Pleasantville, Pa.; E. Z. Bacon, Brocton.

(Third Dispatch.)

CORRY, December 24.—Midnight—This afternoon at 3:15, as the mail train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, leaving Corry at 1.20 P. M., neared Prospect, and when within about eighty rods of the station, the train was thrown off the track at a trestle work, the passenger and baggage car and tender falling a distance of ninety-six feet, while the engine passed over unhurt. To the present time the dead bodies of nineteen persons have been recovered, some of whom are fearfully burned; and thirty-five persons are known to have been wounded some of them seriously.

Among the dead are Frank Taylor, baggageman, of Corry; E. Bacon, of Brocton mail agent; Con Maloney, of Brocton, trackmaster; Mr. Bell, of Sherman; Mr. Haite, of Brocton.

The others are at present unrecognizable owing to the charred and blackened state of the corpses.

Among the injured are Hay Flanders, of Corry, conductor; W. H. Ticknor, Titusville, seriously; J. Cowdry, employee of the Philadelphia and Erie road at Corry.

Orville Swift, of the firm of Hollister, Swift & Co., insurance agents of Corry, is missing.

The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Flanders will probably lose the toes of one foot and the other foot entire from the burns. He is also slightly wounded internally, but will probably recover.

ERIE, Pa., December 25.—The cars fell bottom upward, the weight of the trucks crushing them in. There was no way of escape for the imprisoned passengers. The cars immediately took fire, but there was no water to extinguish the flames. Only two axes could be procured to chop the cars to pieces. In this situation twenty-five persons were roasted alive, filling the air nearly an hour with their dying shrieks. It is believed that several of those rescued will die of their injuries.

Another Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—The passenger train from Washington due here at 7:10 p. m., report an accident near Staunton on the other side of Baltimore. Several persons were injured, one or two fatally. The train ran into a carriage which was crossing the track.

Two of the striking silk weavers at Paterson are under arrest for threatening a workman who continued work until his life was jeopardized. The majority are still on a strike, and as a consequence a large number of poor women and young girls have been discharged, whose branch of work depend upon the men.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The Louisiana Committee have issued an address to the people of the United States, who they believe are not unconcerned spectators of the events now transpiring within the limits of the State, and for which it is probable no parallel can be found in history, The Committee repel as

Utterly False

the insinuation that they were mere allies and agents of Governor Warmoth. They are not representatives of any personal or party interest whatever. So far as Warmoth's past conduct is concerned few, if any, of them have not been among his most pronounced opponents; while in those measures for which he has been most loudly denounced, he had for advisors, associates and co-adjutors the very men who now assail him, including Pinchback, Antoine and others, whose names figure most conspicuously in these proceedings. The committee declare in reply to another insinuation that they are no parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat

The True Voice of the People.

that they do not believe any such existed, and that they would not be here unless they could proclaim conscientiously their conviction that the men who have been foisted into the offices of the State have been merely irregularly and unlawfully installed, but were not elected by the people, and were not and are not the choice of the majority of the voting population of Louisiana. The committee add that all they have asked of the government is to make a candid and impartial investigation of the facts, and then proceed to give a detailed statement of the facts connected with the election, including the various injunctions by the courts, with the organization of the party Legislature which impeached Governor Warmoth and placed Pinchback in his stead.

Steps have been taken, say the committee, by Governor Warmoth to secure a revision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the chancery orders of the United States Circuit Court. This body vrthwith adopted a resolution to dismiss these proceedings. The militia was placed under command of General Longstreet, and the arsenal taken possession of by the aid of the United States Army A civic revolution was accomplished within a month under the orders of a Chancery Court in a suit over which the Court

Had No Jurisdiction at All.

The Circuit Court of the United States is a court of limited jurisdiction, and without any authority to enter into civil suits between citizens of the same State unless the case arises directly under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and jurisdiction is vested by act of Congress. Congress has no power to confer jurisdiction in any other case between such citizens. It has no authority to give jurisdiction of a suit of a citizen of the State against the State. Under the act of Congress of 1872 upon a single condition of facts, a citizen of a State may maintain a suit for an office of a State within the courts of the United States, but the State Legislature is especially excepted from the operations of the act. In the same clause that excludes members of Congress and Presidential electors the organization of the Legislature is by chancery order. Had there been resistance to the exection of their orders, and riot and bloodshed had followed, upon whom would have fallen the responsibility? By whose forbearance was it that a bloody catastrophe has not been exhibited as a scandal to the land? It sometimes happens that the executive of a department is tolerated, excused or justified in acts of administration which

Exceeds His Legal Powers.

The arguments derived from the terms "State necessity," "public welfare," or "convenience," have here a scathing influence, but judiciary action is not entitled to any benefit from such arguments. The damage which ensues from the employment of the judiciary power to accomplish other than a judicial act of administration, cannot be calculated, and it is impossible to justify a court in determining that to be legal which is merely desirable, or that to be right which is only profitable.

The order in the Kellogg case was *ex parte*. It was placed in the hands of the marshal without notice to the parties. It proceeds from an alleged contempt by no legal procedure usual in the matter of the sort, and we are not aware of any imminence of danger to the public peace which justifies the seizure of the State Capitol in chancery. The cause in suit between Kellogg and the Canvassing Board, is a suit professedly brought to perpetuate testimony.

The Case of Antoine

displays with more distinctness than that of Kellogg the use that has been made of judicial orders to accomplish the results of which the judiciary had no cognizance. Antoine was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and was entitled to his office in January next, had he been elected. With a disputed title, a month in advance, he filed this bill and obtained the order we have cited, placing under interdict the Governor, Secretary of State, the members elect of both branches of the General Assembly, all the Board and the officers and men of the police, the members of the two Canvassing Boards; and upon this ex parte order the organization of the General Assembly, at a time when he had no shape in any of its sittings, was regulated and directed.

Since the meeting in New Orleans under which the committee was appointed, we have been met with the suggestion that these orders and acts are facts accomplished, and that their revocation or revision would not restore the *statu quo*, and that our complaints, therefore, are unreasonable. If the opinion we have be correct, such a condition ought not to affect our action or conduct.

When the King of Great Britain

established, arbitrarily, a government in one of the Colonies, the remaining Colonies took the alarm lest it might serve as a precedent as well as an instrument to establish governments elsewhere. Besides men are less patient under wrongful orders and acts of a judiciary tribunal, than even of violence from other sources of authority. A government which rests for its organization upon an illegal judicial order directed by a marshal with companies of soldiers, does not command as much respect or authority as if the judicial appendages had been dispensed with, and the army had set up the government with a strong and usurping hand.

The Committee take the liberty to say that they have had no connection with these suits, as the parties are attorneys; neither do they claim any of the offices in dispute. They have not heretofore been concerned in the controversies among political classes, which have

Endangered the Peace

of, and brought scandal upon the State. They affirm that during the last four years there has not been good government in Louisiana. There has been extravagance, prodigality, dishonesty and waste in public expenditure. The public debt has been enormously increased, with but little corresponding benefit. The credit of the State has been given to speculating corporations for personal aims. The taxes on property have assumed such proportion that they might be called rents paid by proprietors to the State for its occupation and use. The taxes upon business, oppress the commerce and the laboring classes. The laws to control elections, corporations and public institutions, stimulate these excesses of the office-holders, and the consequence is depression and discontent. The States needs an honest, faithful and responsible government, conducted to attain public objects, and not to enrich its members, or to perpetuate their power. There was an earnest effort to obtain such government at the last election.

We affirm, without fear of contradiction, that the foregoing statement exhibits on the part of the United States Court the most

Unparalleled and Baseless Usurpation

of jurisdiction and authority of which the annals of jurisprudence afford any example. The action of the Returning Board, recognized and vested with all its powers by this court, has been equally unprecedented. Without any official returns before them, without any of the official data on which alone their action could have been rightfully based, they have presumed to proclaim the results of the election. The declaration by them of the votes cast in the different parishes is as purely fanciful as if no election whatever had been held. They have arbitrarily reduced and increased one side or the other indifferently to suit their purposes. In several parishes while returning or adding the totals cast for their candidate they have simply annihilated or stricken out the votes cast for their opponents. In other parishes they have exactly reversed the returns and given to their candidates a majority which had really been returned for their opponents. They have not pretended to furnish the public with any statement or basis on which they proceeded or the theory on which they acted. Their whole conduct is without any kind of reasonable explanation.

We submit to the people of the United States that such proceedings reach a point at which the whole theory of popular government is reversed and overthrown. The means by which such results have been reached are enough to startle the public mind, but the results themselves are not less appalling.

Aside from the general affairs of the State we find the Legislature of the State delivered over into the hands of men who were not elected and who are utterly unfit for a position of such responsibility. As originally composed at its organization, there were fifty persons of color mostly uneducated with a small minority of whites. Since that time they have expelled the members whose seats were uncontested. They unseated the members returned elected by their own board, and seated their defeated opponents simply on the ground that the former had not appeared to claim their seats. The result is that

Originally Bad as the Legislature Was

it makes itself worse day by day, and the prospect is that soon the Conservative element of the State will have no representation whatever.

To those who flatter themselves with the hope that Mr. Kellogg would not willingly abet any scheme of outrageous misgovernment, it is now apparent that even supposing this to be true, the power of restraining has passed entirely beyond his control, and that should he attempt to thwart the scheme of this legislation his own impeachment would be a probability of the future.

In conclusion we state that we have attempted to perform the duties of our mission in the purest non-pastisanship; that we have not sought to furnish capital to any political party, or to excite peculiar clamor in the interest of any faction. We have

Laid Our Case Before the President,

and his Attorney General, and we willingly testify that we have been courteously received and patiently listened to. While they have refused the specific measure of relief for which we applied, they have given reasons for such refusal in no manner implying their indisposition to see justice done. They have referred us to Congress, and we feel assured that we shall have the immediate sanction of the President, so far as we invite an impartial investigation of the facts of our case, and that we shall have his co-operation in any measures of relief which Congress may adopt after a just investigation.

The people of Louisiana, ignoring party and conscious of an honorable effort to place in office men of tried probity, seek justice, not generosity. They ask for a calm, impartial examination of the recent extraordinary events within their borders, and that there may be a speedy correction of the dangerous evils now threatening the very life of their State.

Signed:

J. A. Campbell,	J. Aldridge,
August Bohn,	Joseph Bowling,
N. Barnett,	A. Cheapella,
J. S. Copes,	H. W. Conner,
W. D. Coleman,	John Fairbanks,
C. E. Fenner,	C. B. Wheelock,
A. B. Greswold,	G Kohn,
H. McCloskey,	G. W. Nott,
H. V. Ogden,	W. S Pike,
John C. Potts,	John F. Pollock,
F. Tuges,	Jas. Wallace,
Walker Fearn,	D. C. Sabott,
H. O. Leixas,	J. W. Sabowisse,
D. West,	Richard Taylor,
Mayer Slim,	R. Pugh,
Geo. W. Squires,	F. A. Haber,
H. Gards,	P. M. Baker,
Albert C. John.	S. Hernshein,
T. A. Kennedy,	J. M. Scott,
Alfred Millenberger,	H. G. Darsey,
Sella Martin,	W. Marks,
C. M. Wilcox,	H. R. Cramer.

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1872.

WAIFS BY WIRE.

It is untrue that A. T. Stewart broke his leg or suffered any accident, as reported.

Boutwell will positively leave the Cabinet in March, and will run for the Senate to take the place of Henry Wilson,

A dispatch from Fort Garry says that Morris, the new Lieutenant Governor, was sworn in on Saturday.

There is considerable indignation among the claim agents in Washington and elsewhere at the order of Secetary Boutwell prohibiting fees from being deducted from claims when paid.

A Washington dispatch says that Speaker Blaine expects his re-election by the next Congress, but a good deal of wire pulling is likly to take place before that time. Freeman Clark, of New York, is mentioned as a probable candidate for Speakership. Some Sourthern member mention Horace Maynard for the position. Fernando Wood will be a candidate, Democratic. Ordway will be dropped as Sergant-at-arms; also King as Postmaster of the House.

THE "TRIBUNE."

Whitelaw Reid Aguiffat the Helm.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The *Tribune* this morning editorially says: The *Tribune* Association have been the subject of much unprofitable discussion recently in the newspapers, and of various idle gossip for which there was little foundation in fact. It is now proper to state, however, that as the result of certain intrigues and outside efforts to gain control of the paper, and wrest it from the purpose to which our late chief devoted it, some changes have taken place in the proprietorship, and a large proportion is today permanently concentrated in the hands of Mr. Greeley's chosen editorial associates, men whom he trained for this particular duty, to whom he entrusted the management of his journal in the greatest emergencies, whom he honored with confidence for his thoughts and wishes, and whose purpose it now is to continue the work from which he was so suddenly called away The ambition is to make the *Tribune* what Horace Greeley would have made it had God spared him—a frank, fearless newspaper, devoted to the best interests of the whole country, detesting neutrality in politics as a refuge of the weak-minded and timid, but keeping its independence as best to honor and usefulness. His purpose, as he formally announced in his latest writing in these columns, was to make his journal more thoroughly the honest, unfettered champion of Republicanism, conciliation and peace. It was no selfish ambition which led him into the Liberal movement. He had been fighting all his life for the ideas which gave birth to the Cincinnati Convention. He insisted upon the one-term principle, and never surrendered his belief in protection in home industry; never vexed himself with schemes for his nomination in Cincinnati, and he always assented to the justice of the view which his nearest editorial associates consistently urged upon him till within a fortnight of the Cincinnati Convention, that he was an unmeasurably greater man as editor of the *Tribune* than he could be as President.

The article then goes to review the political conduct of the *Tribune*, and concludes as follows: "In taking up his unfinished task, which fell from his hands a few weeks ago, we happily have men whom he brought around him, facilities which he accumulated, and means so ample that when, a few days since, over half a million dollars were paid for the bare control of the paper, we knowing the worth of what Greeley had built up, bid higher and bought it back, making allowance for the fact that the *Tribune* is practically without improved real estate this indicates by far the highest price ever paid for a newspaper on this continent. Sympathizing with all Liberal benevolent enterprises, pushing forward whatever may advance the culture and prosperity of the country, but at war with abuses wherever they may be found, it shall be what, from this day, we formally style it, at the head of the editorial columns, "The *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley."

FIRES.

BOSTON, December 23.—About one o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Charlotte Adams' ladies' corset manufactory, on Washington street, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000.

A fire in Washington street this morning burned the property adjoining the corset establishment, causing damages to the amount of $75,000. The people were greaty excited last night in consequence of the frequency of the fire alarms on Washington, one of which caused a general alarm.

CHICAGO, December 22.—There were several fires in the city during yesterday and last night, the most destructive of which was at 100 and 106 West Lake street, in a row of wooden buildings occupied by several produce and commission merchants, and by a number of saloons and restaurants. The aggregate loss, including the buildings, is fourteen thousand dollars, on which there is only an insurance of three thousand dollars. At Cottage Grove avenue, in the southern part of the city, yesterday morning, three brick dwellings, with their contents, were destroyed. The loss is fifteen thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 23.—A disastrous conflagration occurred at noon today at Portland, Oregon. The fire broke out in a Chinese wash-house on the east side of Front street between Alder and Morrison, and burned the entire block between Alder and Morrison. A general conflagration in this part of the city seemed imminent. At half past twelve the wind changed drawing the flames back on the burned portion, enabling the firemen to gain control and confine the flames to three blocks. Engines came from Van-Couver, Oregon City, Salem and Albany. The Washington and Emmett guards were ordered out to protect the exposed property, and to prevent the crowd from interfering with the operations of the firemen Several firemen were seriously injured by the falling walls. The loss is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and insurance one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The fire finally was extinguished within the limits of three blocks, constituting the part of the business portion of the city.

CONCORD, N. H., December 23.—A fire in East Canaan yesterday destroyed property to the value of $50,000; insured for about half. Among the sufferers is David Barnard and Charles Coburn, harness makers; H. B. Austin, millinery; Frank Barber, jeweller; Barney Brothers, dry goods; and J. D. Weeks & Co.

OBITUARY.

George Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 23.—George Cotton, the celebrated American Indian painter and traveler, died this morning in Jersey City, aged seventy-eight.

Funeral of the Late George P. Putnam.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The funeral of the late George P. Putnam, took place this morning from the Madison avenue church, Thirty-first street. The ceremonies, which were of the most simple kind were conducted by Rev. Dr. Elder, pastor, and the funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Anderson. The floral display was beautiful. A great number of artists and literary men, and members of publishing firms attended the services in the church. The following officiated as pall bearers: Wm. Cullen Bryant, John Tyler Johnston, Daniel Huntington, John Wiley, John T. Sargent, Vincent Collyer, Charles Collins, Henry Holt, Andrew C. Armstrong, A. D. N. Randolph, Richard Butler and Sanford B. Gifford. The remains were conveyed to Wood Lawn cemetry for interment.

The following has been received from Victoria, Bridish Columbia:

"The McCreight Ministry has been defeated by a majority of one, and have tendered their resignations."

Barnum's Burned.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The fire at Barnum's Circus commenced at about four o'clock this morning. In half an hour the entire building, though constructed of iron, was in ruins. The flames quickly spread to the buildings on either side. Grace Chapel, on the easterly side was burned to the ground, and the Lawrence Mansion, on the westerly side was seriously damaged. The fire ran through the block to Thirteenth street, destroying the carriage factory of Miner & Stevens and that of F. Grotes. The loss will reach half a million dollars.

Another account says the loss will reach a million dollars. The only animals saved from the menagerie are a camel and an elephant. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The following are additional particulars of the burning of Barnum's circus: Wies, a police officer, at 5:16 P. M., while on his patrol, noticed fire bursting through the roof of the circus immediately over where the giraffes were kept, and immediately afterwards the animals and birds began screeching and howling in a terrific manner: Alarms were soon sounded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that almost before the firemen could get the water, Barnum's circus was a thing of the past. The firemen report that the roars of the animals were frightful during the short time that they lasted. Two elephants and one camel were the only animals saved. When they were led out by their keepers, they were given large space by the crowd witnessing the fire, although the animals were very docile considering the excitement on all sides.

The front building was two stories high, and composed nearly altogether of corrugated iron and wood. The structure burned, however, as though it were a tinder box. The firemen and others were unable to stand within a hundred feet of the burning building, the heat was so intense. The windows of the Academy of Music were cracked and broken with the heat and the doors were blistered. The bill boards in front of the Academy were burned on the side towards the circus. Nothing could be done to save any of the animals. Grace Chapel was wholly consumed, only the four walls being left standing.

It was very much feared that the Academy of Music, which is directly opposite, would also be consumed, and it evidently would have been had not the wind changed, which caused the fire to extend across to Thirteenth street, destroying on its way the large carriage manufactory of Stevens & Co., and several private dwellings. No lives are reported lost.

LATEST—It appears that Barnum's insurance on the building and contents is in the neighborhood of $90,000.

In his report for November, Fire Marshal McSpedon called attention to the unsafe condition of Barnum's Museum, and the danger of the surrounding property from it.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

The Greeley Will Case.

NEW YORK, December 23.—Further proceedings in the Greeley will case at White Plains have, by general consent, been postponed till January 13, before which time the counsel retained by a number of wealthy gentlemen of this city in the interest of the Misses Greeley's, who expect to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Children's Aid Society, who appear to be now the only contestants of the will.

Gould and Erie.

The transfer of real estate by Jay Gould to the Erie company is still progressing and is likely to last a whole week.

Street Car Conductors and Drivers to Take out Licenses.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen that every street car conductor and driver, and every stage and coach driver, should be licensed, and wear a badge bearing the number of the license.

Criminal Cases.

Counsel for the accused occupied the entire day in the Irish-Anderson poisoning case.

James E. Maxwell, arrested at the suit of Luther C. Challis, was arraigned today in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment for perjury. The case goes over till the January term.

Judge Woodruff affirmed judgment in the U. S. District Court against Lilenthal & Co. for $140,000 for violating the internal revenue laws regulating tobacconists.

Pierre Berten, whose extradition was sought on an allegation of having committed a murder at Rouen was discharged yesterday, proving to be the wrong person.

CRIME.

Struck Him with a Shovel.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—Patrick Welsh, fireman at the gas works, was struck on the head with a coal shovel by John Lynden, a fellow workman, while at their duties, at an early hour yesterday morning. His skull was so severely crushed that he died almost immediately. The parties had a personal quarrel. Lynden escaped.

Cock Fights.

SARATOGA, December 23.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of persons concerned in the arrangements for a cock fight near this village.

A Belle Takes a Fatal Dose of Lead.

LOUISVILLE, December 23.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says: In Owensboro, Ky., to-day, Miss Amelia Pegram, daughter of W. B. Pegram, accidentally shot herself through the heart with a pistol. The young lady was widely noted for her beauty, amiability and intelligence, and was engaged to be married in two weeks to Mr. Wair, son of the President of the Owensboro & Russellville Railroad.

ACCIDENTS.

The Gorge at Cincinnati—Coal Barges Sunk.

CINCINNATI, December 23.—Yesterday morning the ice in the river at this place broke several empty coal barges loose from Moulon's landing, at the foot of Vine street and drifted down against Heugehold & Jenner's fleet, sinking barges containing altogether 80 000 or 90,000 bushels of coal. The gorge below the city gave way about dark, leaving the river clear from the foot of Sixth street to Newport bridge. The steamboats all escaped danger yesterday, though it required constant effort to keep them afloat.

Ten different churches in Brooklyn on Sunday tendered the use of their edifices to Talmadge's burned out society.

POLITICAL.

ARKANSAS.

The Conservatives Taking the Bull by the Horns.

LITTLE ROCK, December 24.—Hon. Wm. M. Harrison, candidate on the Reform State ticket for the position of Associated Justice for the Supreme Court at the recent election, to-day filed a complaint before H. C. Caldwell, United States District Judge for the eastern District of Arkansas, praying for an injunction to prevent M. L. Stevenson and E. J. Earle, the Republican candidate whose election has been announced by the State Deputy, from exercising the duties of the office, and also asking for a restraioging order to prevent Acting Governor Hadley and Secretary of State Johnson, from altering or changing the original returns; and asking for a mandamus to compel them to produce in court the original returns, statements, &c., in reference to the election. The bill charges the Governor, Secretary of State, registrars of counties, clerks and judges of election with confederating together and fraudulently depriving thousands of citizens of the right to vote, of changing and altering the returns and preventing the returns from being made from four counties, by which complainant assevers he was deprived of the benefit of 10,000 votes. Counsel moved for a temporary injunction until the motion could be heard, and argued on the ground that defendant would deface the records after being apprised of these proceedings, unless restrained from doing so. Judge Caldwell refused the temporary injunction, but directed that the parties be served with a notice and copy of the complaint, and he would decide the matter on Monday next.

ALABAMA.

The Court House Legislature Illegally Issue $2,000,000 in Bonds—A Financial Agent to Leave for the North to Negotiate Them—Beware!

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 24.—In view of the recent action of the Court House assemblage in authorizing the issue of two million dollars of bonds, the Daily *Advertiser*, Democratic organ, this morning warns capitalists against investing in the bonds for reasons: first—That the action of the Court House body was in bad faith toward the compromise submitted by the Attorney General of the United States, and accepted by both bodies. Second—That but one party, and that the no tax-paying one, was represented in the body authorizing the issue. Third—That said body had no authority to act for the people of the State. Fourth—That no quorum was present in either branch of the Court room body when the act is alleged to have been passed. A financial agent will leave for the North in a few days to negotiate for the sale of the bonds.

THE BALLOT.

Inspectors, who Failed to Understand Their Business.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 24.—The examination of Bensley W. Jones, Edwin T. Marsh and Wm. B. Hall, inspectors of election, who permitted Susan B. Anthony, to vote at the late election, before United States Commissioner A. B Ely, on the charge of permitting women to vote was concluded to-day. John E. Pound, Deputy United States District Attorney, made the argument in behalf of the prosecution. Susan B. Anthony appeared as counsel for the inspectors, and made an able argument in their behalf. The decision of the commissioner is not yet announced.

The argument in the case of Susan B. Anthony was concluded on Tuesday before Commissioner Storrs. The decision was postponed until Thurday next.

A COLD CHRISTMAS.

In New York.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Last night was the coldest of the season thus far. There is considerable ice in the harbor.

Severe Weather in the West.

CINCINNATI, December 25.—A special from Wabash, Indiana, says that upwards of sixty locomotives were frozen up, and were out of water, between Huntington and Peru, Indiana, for nearly forty-eight hours. Cattle, hogs and sheep were frozen to death. No fatal case of the employees has been reported, though many had limbs badly frozen. The thermometer here was at zero at seven o'clock this morning.

How is This for Low?

CHICAGO, December 24.—The thermometer at the United States Signal Office at 6 o'clock this morning, was twenty degrees below zero.

Texas Happy, but Freezing Her Fingers.

DENNISON, December 24.—The track layers on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad reached this city to-day, and the regular passenger train leaves here to-night for North Denuison on its third monthly birthday, and with its two thousand five hundred inhabitants, in four hundred buildings; two newspapers, two banks, and business represented in the same ratio, sends Christmas greeting to the outside world. Five hundred bales of cotton are here waiting for shipment on the first freight train north. Old settlers say this was the coldest morning ever experienced in Northern Texas, the thermometer standing ten degrees above zero.

Only Thirty Degrees Below Zero.

MILWAUKEE, December 24.—The weather to-day beats the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the thermometer going down to thirty degrees below zero, moderating this afternoon to zero A woman named Krash was picked up this morning on River street frozen to death. She is supposed to have fallen down in a fit of intoxication.

Way Down in Maine.

BATH, Me., December 24.—The weather the past few days has been bitterly cold. It is now, at 8 o'clock P. M., six degrees below zero at Richmond; at 9 A. M. it was nine degrees below zero. There is probably more snow on the ground in this vicinity at this date than for the past twenty-five years.

A Sad Story.

LATER—Thirty-eight young women, employed in the upper stories of 81, 83 and 85 Centre street, fled down the staircase and by fire escape when the alarm was given. Two fell when several feet from the ground, and were severely injured. Their names are Mary Hopkins and Emma Frances. The rumor spread that several were unable to escape and were burned to death, but it is not authenticated. The building was a mere shell filled with inflammable material. From every window the flames burst threatening the *Clipper* office opposite, and other buildings. Joseph Pike, a printer, was struck on the head by a falling brick, and had his skull fractured. He will probably die.

SPAIN.

Moving in the Matter of Reform.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—General Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that both Houses of Congress have accepted by decisive majorities the colonial policy of the Ministry for Porto Rico, which involves the separation of the civil from the military government. The extension to Porto Rico of the same provincial form of government which exists in Spain, with a municipal government and town and local officers. Two of the Ministers resigned, and their successors, who are in accord with the rest of the Ministry and with Congress, were cordially received by Congress. The policy of the Ministry is understood to have been approved by a vote of sixty Senators against six, and by 214 against 12 in the Lower House.

General Sickles further telegraphs that the President of Council announced that a bill for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico will be speedily introduced.

GERMANY.

Bismarck Ordered by the Emperor to Retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, December 23.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* publishes the following Imperial rescript addressed to Bismarck:

"I relieve you of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. You will retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Empire and are empowered to vote in the State Ministry through the President of Council, Herr Delbruck. The Premiership devolves upon the Senior Minister."

SOUTH AFRICA.

Responsible Government—A Huge Diamond.

LONDON, December 23.—The steamship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. She brings intelligence that the first ministry under the system of responsibly government has been formed at the Cape.

A diamond weighing 288 carats has been found in the diggings. There is much complaints on account of the manner in which justice is administered at the diamond fields.

A Corrupt Senate.

It is argued, with much force, that the corruption which exists at many of the Senatorial elections is the natural result of the reflected jobbery of the Senate itself. The Philadelphia *Press*, whose editor has so long been familiar with the workings of the United States Senate, says:

Of all the men who hold seats in that body, the election of not more than one-third was unattended by bribery and bargaining. Of these men, again, how many have a reputation for other than political intriguery? How many are statesmen in the higher meaning of the term, or fill the ideal the fathers must have had in their mind's eye when they created the chamber as a balance to the popular representative branch of the legislative body? We know most of them as shrewd party leaders in the sense of their capacity for controlling caucuses and nominating conventions. The office is now the aim of the lowest political ambitions, and an incentive to the practice of the worst means of gratifying them. By a system that has come into general recognition, the Senators, when in accord with the current Administration, are awarded the entire distribution of the offices and patronage in those Congress districts of their States represented by the opportunity, together with a share in the other plunder of the same description that pertains thereto.

The Hartford *Courant* has these caustic remarks on the same subject:

Wild-cat States in the West have been created for the seeming purpose of giving two ambitious politicians seats in the Senate. They have been endued with the sovereignty of States when their entire population is not that of any one of hundreds of Eastern counties. The disorganized condition of the South has given occasion for mediocre and scheming men to slip into the Senate, and crafty politicians lifted up by railroad and land jobs and all sorts of rings, have been able to control legislatures in other States until the United States Senate has become what it is today. The deterioration is as marked as it is alarming. So frequent has become the charge that the election of Senators has been procured by corrupt means that it has almost ceased to attract special comment. And it does not happen alone in the new or Southern States. We hear of large sums of money spent at Albany, Harrisburg, and other capitals, in connection with the election of Senators. It is common to hear the remark that such a man has not money enough to be a Senator, or that another's chances are good because he is rich.

Republican Simplicity in Dress.

It has been ostentatiously announced that the women on the French stage were about to institute a reform in the matter of dress. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the attempt and its result:

"The era of reform in regard to the toilets worn by Parisian actresses has been inaugurated by Mdlle. Pierson in the "Dame aux Camelias." In the first act she wears a costume of sky blue silk, the tunic being looped up with sprigs of camelias and the body cut square in front. Drooping sleeves *a la* Louis XV.; hat of blue velvet, with a bunch of camelias and an English bow; an opera mantle in dark blue velvet, lined with sky blue silk and trimmed with old point lace; ornaments—pears and diamonds. In the second act she appears in a petticoat of brown velvet, with a tunic in Indian cashmere, the whole trimmed with brown and gold fringe: high body, faced sleeves, and a blue mantle made of some Algerian material and braided gold. This toilet is completed by a blue hat with a Bird of Paradise and sapphire jewels. In the third act, where she is represented as living in quiet retirement, she has a white muslin dress trimmed with Valenciennes lace, a high body and a straw and mauve colored sash. In the fourth this unpretended toilet makes way for a dress the apron of which is embroidered with white camelias, and the skirt of which is made of white satin. The tunic is of white blonde, and is looped up with camelias, which also form a complete cuirass around the body. The head-dress is composed of leaves, flowers and diamonds, and behind them a coronet of camelias, transfixed by an arrow in diamonds, with necklace, earrings and bracelets, also in diamonds. Mdlle. Pierson goes through the death-scene in a dress of white cashmere, trimmed with Bruges lace. This refreshing simplicity of attire will, no doubt, obtain many converts to the worship of Sainte Mousseline.

A Washington special states that the reported coalition of South American States to force Spain to relinquish her rule over Cuba is unknown to diplomatic representatives.

THE "HEATHEN" AT BEAVER FALLS.

Letter from One of the Discharged Workmen.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 20, 1872.

Editors Post:

I would thank you to publish a short history of the Chinamen at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company's, and how the American mechanics were bamboozled, as I am in sympathy with the men that were replaced by Chinamen, and now in the dead winter have to leave their homes in search of honest employment. I understand that when the first batch of these pigtails came in May last, the company said that they would not replace one of the white employees, nor would they reduce their wages, but they would employ more skilled workmen, for they only wanted the Chinamen to do such work as no white man would perform. Of course, the employees were puzzled to know what that work might be. But, with a respected gentleman at the head of thecompany, they thought it would be all right. They also promised they would not put one Chinaman in the forge department. But three months had not elapsed till they replaced one after another of the white men in some way or other, and also reduced their wages so that they could not make money enough to keep their families, as they are in duty bound to do. And in time of war they do and can shoulder the musket and march to the front and defend their country. But how long can they love their country if they are thus imposed upon by these pigtails and pigtail importers. Shortly after the first squad arrived they discharged one half of the number of employees in the forge shop, which is about twelve. In October they suspended one half the remaining few, until April first, and when these last batch arrived, they informed the foreman that they had some of these "men," as they call them—but they are "pig tails"—for him to teach the forging trade; and also told him that they did not want two or three of the forgers any more, as they had talked unfavorably about the company. That would only leave three or four of the forgers, about as many as they wanted to learn the Chinamen. But that was too much for them, and they all left their places vacant; and that was too much for the machinists, and they left, and all their mechanics left them. Of course the foreman knew that if he undertook to learn or make cutlery with all green Chinamen, it would ruin his character and his trade, and also the trade of the company, and he did not like to ruin so much at one time. Now, as the above plans did not work very well, the proprietor said before he would let the shop go down he would learn the Chinamen himself. That shows how much they know about making cutlery. They never made any one part of a knife in his life. But since, or about the time the mechanics left, a man by the name of ——— accepted a position as instructor; a horse-shoer, and also a blacksmith helper to assist brother ———; his name is "pig-tail" ———. He will be joyfully remembered, and another by the name of ———, late agent for sewing machines is of no account only where a pig tail won't grow on him. But I would speak a word in advice for these three instructors of the Chinamen that the employes of any shop in which the above named three may be employed help them out as quick as possible as for the Chinamen's success they are very slow. Two of them will do about as much work as one white man at easy work. But the company say they are going to have them work for them no matter how much money they lose. C. P.

THE PIG TAILS AT BEAVER FALLS.

Letter From a Workman who has the Misfortune to be "White"—Interesting Particulars—The Victims of Violated Promises Forced to sell Their Homesteads and Leave.

BEAVER FALLS, Dec. 21th, 1872.

Editors of The Post:

Since the second cargo of coolies was delivered to the cutlery here, thereby increasing the coolie force to about one hundred and sixty-five, a good deal of excitement has been apparent amongst the white operatives, and indeed throughout the country. Owing to certain very ominous movements by the company owning the concern, indicating their intention at no distant day to employ none but coolies, has created a profound feeling of uncertainty and distrust.

The present force in the establishment is about as follows: Of whites, 22 little girls and young women; 30 boys of 16 and 17 years of age; 25 men (very few of these being skilled workmen), and about 165 coolies. Within a few days past some of the skilled workmen were asked to take coolies into their various departments for the purpose of teaching them the various branches of knife-making, but in most cases positive refusals were made, and a large taking off of aprons quickly followed. Some twenty-six highly skilled men went to Canton, Ohio, and other places; others are waiting to get away.

The machine room has been nearly abandoned, and every other department very seriously, if not completely, crippled.

Some of the displaced workmen tell sad stories of promises made to them and now violated; that they were to have constant employment; that they were, on the strength of such promises, induced to buy property to be paid for in monthly instalments; that they have families to care for, and are now driven upon a barren shore. If a part only of what they assert be true, it is another lamentable proof that

"Man's humanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

As an example of the intense prejudice existing against this new class of laborers who are considered slaves, I may mention the case of an English woman employed in the pocket knife department, who had been thoroughly drilled in her native place, Sheffield, in that particular branch of knife-making which she pursues; when the foreman intimated to her that the Coolies were to be put to work in her department. She immediately resolved to leave, poor as she was, and having three small children dependent upon her. This stout-hearted woman has obtained a situation in Canton, Ohio, and is about to go there.

When the first gang reached here, curiosity induced many persons of both sexes and all ages to visit them at their quarters. The same sort of feeling seemed to prevail which a traveling menagerie creates, and the impression made on the minds of some was, that poor John was an innocent sort of creature, and would do no harm. That impression seems now, however, to have changed considerably, and it is pretty generally thought that John's proper house is in China; that his presence in any community will tend most seriously to demoralize the young. They smoke and use opium, and many young persons visit them to witness that operation.

They sell and use whisky, too, and in one instance have supplied boys of about fifteen years of age with enough to make them insensible. OBSERVER.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

JOE TRUMP AS "FAGIN."

A "Fence on the "Hill" "Pulled." Big Haul of Stolen Goods.

On Saturday officer Cronin made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Wm. Oyler with the larceny of a lot of shoes from Mr. A. Johns some time since. A warrant was issued for the arrest of young Oyler, and a search warrant was issued for the house of his mother, Mrs. Douglass, or rather Mrs. Trump, on the "hill." Officers Cronin and Irwin visited the place and arrested young Oyler. They found on the premises large amounts of goods supposed to have been stolen, and therefore took into custody Mrs. Trump and her husband Joseph Trump. Later in the evening they arrested two women who lived at the house. One of these women is a Pittsburgher, and the other is a married woman, who comes from Ohio, name unknown. Some of the stolen goods were found under the beds, others between the mattresses, and others scattered in various locations. Many of them Mrs. Trump said she had bought. In addtion to the articles enumerated below, there were various pawn tickets found which may lead to further developments. Some of the articles are still in the original packages, and retain the marks placed upon them by the dealers. In addition there were several empty pocketbooks found on the premises.

The following is a schedule of the goods seized and conveyed to the Mayor's office: Two white bed spreads, one new table cloth, one new broche shawl, one plaid shawl, one new black lace shawl, two pieces white edging, one piece black silk, one piece of barred flannel, two white linen table cloths, one piece velvet ribbon, one plaid shawl, black and white, one new broadcloth coat, new; one pair doeskin pants, black; one piece flannel, one piece of waterproof, two mourning shawls, two bolts of black ribbon, one pair balmoral stockings, two pairs of white stockings, one napkin, marked with name; one dozen towels, one large towel, one lot of spool silk, one embroidered handkerchief, eight teaspoons, one mouth organ, one ear ring, two pairs of white kid gloves, one plated salver, one leather satchel, three tags from key rings, marked "S. M. Raymond, Pittsburgh;" "J. M. Bear, Sutersville;" "J. C. Carr, Marshallsville; one piece of cassimere cloth, one piece of overcoat cloth, one piece of astrachan, one gray shall, two calico dress patterns, one scarf, one shawl, one lot furs, one piece of silk velvet, one web of alpaca, one velvet sack, one piece of flannel, one piece of lining, one Dolly Varden, one piece of delaine, one piece of cassimere, three pieces of carpet, one pair of lady's gaiters, nine pair kid gloves, one set of furs, one boy's cap, twelve dollars in silver coin, one silver pitcher, one coffee pot, one tea pot, one sugar bowl, one caster, three napkin rings, eighteen spoons, four butter knives, one Elgin watch, one open-faced gold watch, small morocco satchel, two chain bracelets, one set coral jewelry, five odd pieces jewelry, one lady's gold watch with opera chain, one lady's neck chain, three rings, two breastpins, one pair ear-rings, one ring in box, one napkin ring.

The women Oyler gave $1,500 bail and was released. The other "Trumps," Willie Oyler and the two girls, were sent to jail.

Reese and Goggin, the shoe thieves, whose arrest led to these developments, were sent to the House of Refuge for ninety days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Cold Prison as an Antidote for Cold Weather.

On Saturday evening a visionary individual named Wm. McCoombs, boarding on Bidwell street, near Penn avenue, Allegheny, went to Wright's drug store, in the neighborhood, and purchased eight grains of morphine. About nine o'clock McCoombs was observed to act strangely, and showed signs of being affected in the upper story. Dr. Aiken was called in, and was of the opinion that the man was under the influence of poison. This was confirmed by finding the empty eight-grain phial of morphine on his person. Drs. Riggs and Carroll were called in, and pronounced McCoombs in a critical condition.

RIVER DISASTERS.

120,000 Bushels of Coal Sunk.

On Saturday, in consequence of the rise in the Monongahela river, a number of coal boats were lost in pools Nos. 3 and 4. Among the boats sunk were two pair of coal boats, containing 80,000 bushels of coal belonging to Messrs. Warner and Carothers, and several barges containing 40,000 bushels of black diamonds belonging W. H. Brown, the coal king. The freezing weather of yesterday and Saturday checked the rise which began on Wednesday.

During Saturday several rafts on the Allegheny river were swept from their moorings and distributed along the shore. The nipping weather of yesterday checked any further change of base.

A NEW RELIEF SOCIETY.

"The Poor Ye Have Always With You."

On Saturday morning Malcolm Hay, Esq., filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas for a charter of incorporation for the Association for the Relief of Destitute Sick and Poor of this county. The charter provides that the board shall consist of seven members who shall have n trust funds for the relief of the sick of e county; gives the board power to receive bequests and contributions; to hold and convey real estate; to invest the funds so received for the benefit of the poor and destitute sick; to fill vacancies in the board, provided the Court shall have power to fill such vacancies if the board fail to make an appointment within a year; makes it the duty of the board to make a detailed report of its operations and expenditures at least once in three years, and requires the yearly value of the income or revenue to be not more than the amount fixed by law. The trustees named in the application are: William Holmes, W. H. Nimick, John Moorhead, Charles J. Clark, James P. Barr, John P. Pears, John Dunlap. The usual order was made.

Congressman M'Clelland Stops a Run away—A Daring Act.

On Saturday morning a horse attached to a buggy, in which were seated a man and boy, took fright at a locomotive on Liberty street. The horse commenced kicking and soon became unmanageable and started off at a frightful pace. Hon. Wm. M'Clelland who had just arrived from Washington was walking down the street on his way to his hotel, and after several attempts, in which he was dragged some distance, succeeded in stopping the runaway and saving the occupants of the buggy from dangerous injury, perhaps death. The Captain is as daring where danger threatens in peace, as he is in war.

Allegheny Weekly Mortuary.

The following is the mortuary report of Allegheny city for the week ending Saturday evening: Total number of deaths 14. White 13 and black 1. Females 7 and males 7. Two were between the ages of 2 and 3, one berween 3 and 5, two between 5 and 10, one between 10 and 20, three between 40 and 50, two between 60 and 70, one under one year of age and one stillborn. Two died from marasmus, two from inflamation of bowels, one from diptheria, one from apoplexy, one from consumption, one from old age, one from disease of liver, one from gangrene, one from pneumonia, one from asthma, and one from disease of the heart.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

General George W. Cass, in recently accepting the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad, made the following remarks before the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—It is now about three months since you expressed your confidence in my devotion to the best interests of this corporation, and of my ability to serve it, by electing me to the most responsible position within your gift, that of the Presidency, which was soon to become vacant. For this evidence of your appreciation, I feel most grateful; but the position I cannot accept with an unmixed feeling of gratitude. I accept it with doubt and hesitation, in view of its great responsibility.

When the Board made its selection of a successor to the gentleman who created this great enterprise as it stands before the public to-day, I was by you appointed on a committee to go to the Pacific coast, and afterwards to Minnesota and Dakota, to make a personal examination of the road, its route and its land grant, and to look into everything which concerned the Company's present and future. Before accepting or declining the trust you offered to me, I thought it to be fit—to be due to myself, to you, and to that small portion of the public that might place confidence in the enterprise by reason of my presiding over it—that I should first make this personal examination, and thereon found my judgment of the ultimate value of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of its land grant.

That examination has been made, and my opinion of the property has been formed on the examination, and I come to-day to announce to you my acceptance of the honor and the office you have tendered to me, and to promise to devote to this enterprise all of my time and whatever of experience and judgment I have acquired in forty years of active business life, most of it spent in works of a character similar to the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

In making a personal examination of the road, the route, and the land grant to which I have referred, I was one of a committee of a majority of your Board, and thus had the full advantage of observation from the various standpoints at which different minds and temperaments would naturally view so great a project, all aiding me to reach a more secure and sounder judgment.

In the journey, we examined about one thousand miles of the route of your road, and of the lands contiguous. Of the line and the lands more than one-half was on the Pacific coast. Of the constructed portion of the road we twice passed over 400 miles, examining the whole of the property and the whole of the thousand miles of route by daylight, purposing to rely on what we saw, and not on what we heard, as to the route, the land, the property and the probable future development of the enterprise.

It is not my purpose to go into an elaborate recital of all the facts and the theories on which I base my opinion that the Northern Pacific Railroad can be constructed at a reasonable cost, that it can be operated and maintained at a less cost than any other railroad across the continent north of the parallel thirty-three, for very obvious reasons; and it will have, when constructed, and at once, a larger local traffic than any other road can have west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude; but I will say to you that such is my well-considered judgment.

I will also say that the vast country within the limits of your land-grant is not equaled by any similar extent of country west of the Mississippi river in all of the elements necessary to support an intelligent, enterprising and prosperous population in the comforts and luxuries of life.

There is no problem to solve as to the success of the Northern Pacific railroad after it shall have been constructed. The only question after that event will be how intelligent men of this age should ever have had a doubt about its success.

With these views, gentlemen, I enter upon the duties of the trust you have committed to me.

The Presidential Election.

The Electoral Colleges in twenty-nine States, aggregating 286 electoral votes, have cast them for Ulysses S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President. In two other States, Arkansas and Louisiana, double sets of electors claimed to have been chosen, the Republican electors in each voting also for Grant and Wilson; the six Democratic electors in Arkansas voting for B. Gratz Brown and Nathaniel P. Banks, and the eight in Louisiana casting blank votes for President, and for B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. Should Arkansas and Louisiana be counted for the Republicans, the total for Grant and Wilson will be 300 out of an Electoral College of 366. The six undisputed States voting against Grant were Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia and Texas. For President these States cast 42 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks; 18 for B. Gratz Brown; 3 for Horace Greeley; 2 for Charles J. Jenkins, and 1 for David Davis, a total of 66. For Vice President they cast 47 votes for B. Gratz Brown; 5 for George W. Julian; 5 for Alexander H. Colquitt; 3 for John M. Palmer; 3 for Thomas E. Bramlette, and 1 each for William S. Groesbeck, Nathaniel P. Banks and Willis B. Machen. Total, 66.

John Mitchell, the eminent journalist, lectured in New York, before the Liberal Club, on Friday evening, on the inaccuracies of Froude.

A. T. Stewart fell on the steps of his residence on Fifth avenue, New York, on Saturday evening, discolating his ankle and breaking his leg.

The last outstanding bond, amounting to $5,500 of the loan of March 31, 1848, of which the whole amount issued was $24,900, and which matured July 1, 1848, has just been paid.

The steamer State House on Hamburg docks, Hoboken, New York, was robbed on Friday night of four cases of silks and one case of foreign illustrated newspapers, value over ten thousand dollars.

A party of New York capitalists lately arrived in Washington, having in view the carrying out, at their own expense, of improvements in the District, if in turn Congress will donate to them lands as equivalent.

The Chancellor of New Jersey has granted an injunction restraining the New Jersey Central Railroad Company from interfering with the coal trade of the Delaware Lackawana and Western Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FANCY TOILET BOXES,
FANCY TOILET BOXES,

FANCY COLOGNE BOTTLES,
FANCY COLOGNE BOTTLES,

PERFUMERY in FANCY BOTTLES,
PERFUMERY in FANCY BOTTLES,

IMPORTED HAIR BRUSHES,
IMPORTED HAIR BRUSHES,

IMPORTED TOOTH BRUSHES,
IMPORTED TOOTH BRUSHES,

BUFFALO DRESSING COMBS,
BUFFALO DRESSING COMBS,

Also, a large assortment of Lubin's, Rimmell's, Lundborg and other fine perfumes, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

CHERRY PECTORAL troches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. noi8:d&w.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by GARANCIERRE & DUPONT, No. 224 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.
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2 "	500	2,610	"	6	

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XLII CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1872.

Bills Passed.

The bill for the relief of R. B. Elliotte passed.

The bill commendatory of the Postal Code, with amendments, was reported and passed.

The amendments change the rate of postage on seeds, &c., authorized to be transmitted, from two cents for four ounces to one cent for every two ounces, or fraction of two ounces, and provide that all mail matter of the third class must be fully prepaid.

Bills Reported Adversely.

The bill allowing women in the territories to vote and hold office was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee and placed on the calendar.

The bill relating to the judgments of the Provisional Court of Louisiana, was reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed.

Prohibition in the District.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a substitute for the bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia and other territories.

Courtesy.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had intended to call up the joint resolution adverse to the erasure of the names of battles from the flags and army registers, but refrained, as he understood Senator Sumner was too unwell to speak.

The Farragut Statue.

A resolution was adopted extending the time for receiving models for the Farragut statue thirty days.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the exchange of

Registered Coupon Bonds.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the operation of the laws shall not increase the public debt or rate of interest on bonds.

The bill was briefly discussed and laid over.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.), from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

The bill is the Hubbard bill, with sundry modifications. The Postmaster General is required, as soon as practicable, to establish telegraph offices at all postoffices on telegraph circuits, at others within ten miles thereof, the salary to be at least $300 per annum, and at other places where the wants of business require, the charge for transmission not to exceed one cent per word for circuits on 230 miles, counting the address and signature, no rate to be less than twenty-five cents, except in case of night messages, for which one thousand miles will be a circuit; the tolls to be prepaid by stamps; delivery within a mile of the office to be free; above a mile at a rate fixed by the Postmaster General, Government messages to have priority and sent at rates fixed by the Postmaster General; press reports seventy-five cents per hundred words not exceeding 500 miles at night, and one dollar by day with drop rates at intermediate offices of fifty cents at night and seventy-five cents in day; the rates for the press associations not exceed those now paid; five cents postage to be paid on each press despatch. A fourth Assistant Postmaster General is to be appointed to supervise the administration of the telegraph. The Postmaster General is also authorized to contract with a Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph as his agent for ten years according to the provisions of the act, with the right to contract and provide lines on all post routes and to all postal telegraph offices, and he may take possession of the same in case of failure to perform the service, and contract with other parties therefor, charging said company with the loss. The capital stock of the company shall consist of ten thousand shares of the par value of $100 cash paid up, to be increased by an amount equal at par value to the cost of the lines purchased or constructed thereafter. Telegraph companies in actual operation are allowed to sell to this company at a valuation to be fixed by five disinterested persons, two to be named by the Postmaster General, two by the seller, and one by the previously selected four. The company is also authorized to establish offices independent of those established by the Postmaster General. Any postmaster may act as operator with the assent of the Postmaster General. The company may make special contracts with railroads, persons or associations for the use of wires. The government reserves the right to renew the contract or annul the franchise for neglect or failure on the part of the company.

The French Spoliation Bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. WINDOM moved to postpone the bill.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated by the act shall be paid to insurance companies or their representatives or assignees, which received a war premium upon the risks for the loss of which they paid compensation; nor to any person or persons representing claims which were in whole or any part paid by insurance companies to the extent that such claims were paid by said companies.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay the bill on the table for the purpose of taking up the Indian Appropriation bill. Lost.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) offered a substitute for Mr. Morton's amendment more restrictive upon the claimants, which was ordered to be printed.

Pending action on the bill the Senate at 3:30 went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Money Stringency.

On motion of Mr. Wood, a resolution was adopted that the Banking Committee inquire whether unlawful combinations for locking up gold and money exist, causing commercial and financial stringency, and report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such unlawful combinations.

Mr. Hooper reported from the Investigating Committee on the charges against the Tenth National bank of New York of its locking up currency with a view of producing a money panic. The committee recommend the passage of a bill prohibiting National banks from locking up currency, and any officers of such banks abetting such action shall be fined $10,000 and imprisoned five years.

Loss of Stamps.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of Three to examine the cause of the loss of stamps from the Assistant Treasurer's office, New York.

The bill for paying the expenses of the American Commission was passed.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

appropriating $1,332,000, was reported and made the special order for January 7th.

The House then at 1 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield (Penn.) the chair, on

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

After some ineffectual efforts on the part of some of the Democratic members to defeat the item of $1,241,920 for the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with an amendment offered by Mr. HOLMAN (Ind.) forbidding the Board of Public Works from incurring further liability on the part of the United States for the improvement of streets, avenues, &c., beyond the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress, or from entering into any contract touching such improvements on the part of the United States except in pursuance of the appropriations made by Congress.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed—yeas, 109; nays, 45.

Bed of Beaver Lake, Ind.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made the conference report on Senate bill of last session releasing to the State of Indiana the lands known as the Bed of Beaver Lake in Newton county, Indiana. The House receded from its amendment and another amendment is adopted—in lieu of the words "The same having been drained and reclaimed at the expense of the State of Indiana and its assignees."

After considerable discussion the conference report was concurred in.

The Vienna Exposition.

The House then took up the bill reported last Tuesday by Mr. Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to the National Exposition at Vienna in 1873.

The bill appropriates $100,000, and requests the Governors of the several States to invite their people to assist in the proper representation of American industry at the Exposition.

After remarks by Messrs. Banks and Stevenson (Ohio) in advocacy of the bill, the amendment, which was offered by Mr. Hoar last Tuesday for the appointment of a commission of not more than twelve skilled artizens to attend the Exposition and report their observations to the President, was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN (Ohio) moved to strike out the appropriation. Negatived.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HOOPER reported back the Senate bill authorizing the East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, Ind., to change its location and name. Passed.

Elevator for the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) asked the House as a matter of courtesy to the Senate to pass, before adjournment, the Senate bill for a steam passenger and freight elevator in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Objected to.

The Farragut Statue.

The Senate bill asking time to present the models for the Farragut statue was passed.

The Speaker appointed as a Select Committee on the loss of revenue stamps in the Assistant Treasurer's office at New York, Messrs. Merriam, Cotton and Dox.

Leave of Absence

was granted to a great many members.

Amidst much confusion and pressure for adjournment, several bills were introduced and referred and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 20.

The Arkansas Frauds.

Mr. RICE asked the Senate to take up his resolution for a special committee to investigate the alleged irregularities in the Arkansas election.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) objected.

Bills Passed.

Mr. WINDOM reported the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Winona and St. Peters railroad. Passed.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT a bill passed to authorize the Kansas National bank to change its name to the First National bank of Topeka.

The bill appropriating $18,790 for the Texan frontier commission passed.

The Indian Troubles.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of War for information relative to reimbursing the territory of Washington for the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian troubles in 1856.

The Arkansas Frauds Again.

Mr. PERCE moved as an amendment his resolution for a commission to investigate the Arkansas election, saying that he did so in order to get the matter before the Senate. He then proceeded to detail the allegations of fraud against the Republican officials in the State, charging that the returns were falsified to defraud the Conservative candidates of their election.

Mr. CLAYTON said he was satisfied that the allegations of fraud made by his colleague were incorrect.

Mr. SHERMAN would not vote for this proposition as an amendment to the matter, to which it was entirely foreign, but he thought that the subject was a very proper one for inquiry. There were two sets of electors claiming to cast the vote of that State, and it was proper that the Senate should ascertain which of them had the right to cast the vote of the State. He would therefore favor referring the subject to the Committee on Privileges and Election, and if the committee saw proper it could authorize a sub-committee to undertake the investigation.

Pending further discussion, Mr. WINDOM called for the regular order, the Indian Appropriation bill. He then moved to lay the Indian Appropriation bill on the table, which being agreed to, he said that the Committee on Appropriations had considered

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill

and approved of it. He therefore moved to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill, his purpose being to bring it before the Senate for immediate action.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that the motion made by Mr. Windom must lie over for one day.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the question to the Senate, and it was decided that the motion could not be made; ayes, 23; nays, 22

Mr. WINDOM then said that although the bill could not now become a law, still it would be a source of comfort to the poor people who were interested in it to know that it would be passed as soon as the Senators came back from their holiday festivities. He now asked unanimous consent to have the bill considered to-day, and he now reported it from the Committee.

The bill was then taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS declared that he should not consent to vote in a lump the appropriation for the District Board of Public Works. He insisted that there should be an investigation as to whether they had expended the money with propriety.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.) believed, in the main, that the board had acted with fairness and justice and according to law.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Interior shall reimburse the Board of Public Works, such reasonable expenditures only as were incurred in making improvements on Government property. Rejected—ayes, 16; nays 20.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved an amendment that the amount appropriated shall be paid on the approval of prices named by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds. Adopted—ayes, 22; nays, 21.

The bill then passed and now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Eight thousand copies of a eulogy on Hon. Garret Davis were ordered to be printed.

Holiday Recess.

The Senate then, after executive session adjurned until January.

HOUSE.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LOWE—To extend the time for entries on the Osage lands of Kansas.

By Mr. SHANKS—To secure a more efficient Indian administration in the territories.

By Mr. PORTER—To amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of President, Vice President and Senators by the people.

Struggling Members.

A call of the House showed thirteen less than a quorum.

The time was consumed in calling the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

Holiday Recess.

Finally the struggle to keep the House in session was abandened, and at half-past two the House adjourned till the 6th of January.

A Bloodless Battle!

NEW YORK, December 19.—The new Erie management completed to-day the most notable of its undertakings. At the meeting of the Board there were present the President, P. H. Watson, ex-Governor Morgan, Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cisco, Mr Schuchardt, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Ramsdel W. B. Duncan, S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Day, Mr. Shippen and Wm. R. Travers. The report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the proposal made by Jay Gould, looking to a

Settlement of the Suits

instituted against him by the Erie Railroad Company, was submitted. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, E. D. Morgan, Wm. Butler Duncan, W. R. Travers and P. H. Watson constituted the committee. The report presented was very long, embracing the full terms of the offer made by Gould, and concluding with the recommendation that the proposition of settlement be accepted. The report was adopted. The result will be the withdrawal of the suits pending against Gould upon his surrendering to the board of directors securities amounting to nine millions, eighty-six thousand dollars, which sum according to the opinion of the members of the special committee will cover the total amount, for which the various suits have been brought.

The terms of the settlement with Jay Gould include the transfer of sixty thousand shares of Erie stock,

The Grand Opera House

and a number of lots of valuable land amounting to fully seven millions of dollars at current value.

It is stated that before this thing was consummated Gould was allowed to pick up all the Erie shares he possibly could in this market, and at London, and that he is now owner of something like two hundred thousand shares, on which he expects to make more money than he surrendered to the company. This statement was confirmed by

Gould Himself

this afternoon, who also said that there was an understanding that he was to be consulted on matters of importance in connection with the business of the road. He thinks that the arrangements now made will enable the company to lay a third rail on the Erie road to make an alliance with the Lake Shore railroad.

It is also alleged on authority that the money derived from the sale of these securities is to be used in laying a third rail whereby the narrow gauge roads of the west may have another outlet to New York without breaking bulk. And further it is reported that Gould will throw his influence in the Northwestern Company in favor of bringing its traffic over the Erie, when its third rail is laid.

There is a large short interest in Erie shares, and it is suspected on the street that

Gould Will Work Erie

like Northwest Common, and evidently twist the operators on the bear side. It is also said that the claim of the Erie railway against Gould was reduced some six hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the discovery that he had turned over that sum, the proceeds of thirty thousand shares of Erie stock, to the company. The entry did not appear in its proper place in the Erie books, but it was at length discovered, and the sum allowed.

S. L. M. Barlow stated to-day that the property surrendered by Gould is estimated to be of the actual cash value of from six to seven million dollars, and worth to the Erie Company the full amount of its claim. The necessary writings were making at his office, and the securities will be delivered to-day. Barlow said Gould received no equivalent whatever, except the abandonment of the claim against him by the company.

Various opinions are given as to the causes which led to Gould's surrender, some believing that he had no other resource, and others that it is part of

A Deeply Laid Plan

to regain some of his lost influence over the Erie Railway. The friends of the road declare that the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock will be paid as usual.

Privileges of Preferred Stock.

In the matter of Thomas St. John against the Erie Company in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blatchford today filed his decision. St John sued the Erie Company for a dividend on the shares of preferred stock of the company held by him, on the ground that this stock was entitled to a seven per cent. dividend before the interest was paid on one million sterling bonds issued in 1865, and before the rent was paid on any leases taken since Jan. 1st, 1862, of any roads worked in connection with the Erie. Judge Blatchford now decides against the claim of priority of preferred dividends; holds that preferred stock is not to be entitled to priority over over anything but common stock, and dismisses the case with costs.

The Suffering South

LOUISIANA.

The Citizens' Committee Have an Audience with the President—What Came of It.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—This afternoon the Louisiana Citizens' Committee, in accordance with previous arrangement through Attorney-General Williams, had an interview with President Grant in his business office at the Executive mansion. Judge Campbell explained the purpose of their coming to Washington, and gave a brief account of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, in consequence of which commerce was seriously affected and trade generally so injured that the people are dismayed. This unfavorable condition of affairs not only injured that State, but other States having close business relations with Louisiana. As there was no prospect of a just and satisfactory solution of the present trouble by means of the agency now at work, the people, through the committee, asked that in this emergency, Associate Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Wood, of the Circuit Court of the United States, may take charge of the judicial administration of the Circuit Court sitting in New Orleans.

Judge Campbell said that when he occupied a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States he was twice requested by the Chief Magistrate to perform such duty in order that the force, power and influence of the court should be felt and respected, and he also went there twice on his own instance. He did not know of a more serious condition of affairs than that which now existed in Louisiania, and could see no relief except in the manner now suggested. The judges, whom he mentioned, having greater power and independence than the judge who now presides in the Circuit Court, the course he had indicated promised a solution of the difficulties so far as the judicial question was concerned.

In the second place, the President of the United States, living one thousand two hundred miles distant from New Orleans, could not be expected to have knowledge of all the facts. What the people of Louisiana wanted, what the President wanted, and what all good men desired, was right in this matter, about which there were conflicting statemants and criminating remarks. The people of that State, represented by the Committee, also ask the Executive of the United States to send to New Orleans three independent, impartial, learned and just men to make a full inquiry into all the facts, to take the testimony and thoroughly explore the situation. They desired that all the facts be reported to the President. He repeated that what they wanted was a clear, exact, truthful, honest investigation into all matters involved, and they also asked that the President submit their memorial to Congress together with the result of the investigation made in the manner indicated. Their memorial contained the signatures of many of the wealthiest and best men to be found in Louisiana, and who have the largest stake in society. His apprehension was that things have gone beyond either local or State power, but in advance of any appeal to Congress they asked the President to make a candid examination of their condition through three of the best men in the land, and to submit the subject to Congress for determination, if this should become necessary. But it may not be so.

President Grant, in reply, said he supposed it was competent for the Supreme Court to designate any of its members to proceed to Louisiana, but he did not think it would be quite proper for him to make the request of them. Congress had power to investigate the facts in the case presented, but he did not propose to interfere with local affairs in that State by putting one set of officers or another in power. Although numerous telegrams, letters and papers say he had done so, no action was taken by the administration until a decree of the United States Court was attempted to be set aside, or resisted by the last Governor of the State. Then the United States Marshal was simply instructed to see that the decree of the Federal Court was sustained and military forces were to be used if necessary to support the Federal authority. He would not feel at liberty to make the request that Judge Bradley go to New Orleans, particularly as he is wanted here while the court is in session. Although if the court should make the request it would meet with his approbation.

Judge Campbell said there was no authority under the Constitution and law of the United States for a Federal Court to interfere with the affairs of a State as in Louisiana, and he briefly alluded to the decree of the Court and its effect in seating and unseating persons elected to office.

The President, during the colloquy with Judge Campbell, said his understanding of the subject was that the Court had merely decided who were the legal canvassers and even if as stated in the case the Court exceeded its authority its decision will have to be respected until the decision shall be set aside by a superior court. It would be dangerous for the President to set the precedent of interfering with the decisions of courts.

Judge Campbell remarked that if Judge Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, should undertake to count the votes for President and Vice President, and declare who was elected to these offices with the power of the Government to support him, the act would be no more legal than the course pursued in Louisiana under the opinion of the court, supported by the Federal power. The committee did not ask the President to decide anything. They only asked him to investigate the matter, and to communicate to Congress the report of three honest men selected by him for the purpose.

The President said he could not without the action of Congress employ or compensate such men

Judge Campbell said there was so much patriotism involved that the gentlemen would trust to Congress for compensation.

The President repeated that without Congressional authority such a Committee could not administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses.

Judge Campbell said the Committee could communicate with those acquainted with all the circumstances and learning the facts report the truth. What they wanted was responsible inquiry by men whom every body knew would tell the truth.

The President repeated that such a committee should have authority by law to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses on oath.

Judge Campbell asked whether the President would receive from the committee the law and facts in the case; they did not wish to go outside of these.

The President replied that they would be examined be the Attorney General if it was thought proper to do so.

The committee will hold another meeting to-morrow morning. The probable programme is that a sub-committee of five members will remain here in charge of the subject, and that the remainder of the committee will visit the great centres of trade where they have business relations

ALABAMA.

Punic Faith of the Radicals.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., December 19.—The Senate yesterday organized permanently and elected Democratic officers. The Lieutenant Governor announced that the Senate, being duly organized, was ready to transact business. This early organization was brought about by the mutual consent of parties in the Senate by which the elections of a Democrat from one district and a Republican from another were permanently settled, and one Republican and one Democrat permitted to contest their seats in the usual way. A message was sent to the House announcing the permanent organization of the Senate.

In the House subpœnas, *duces tecum*, were ordered, and a motion submitted to allow the certified members from Marengo to enroll their names on the journal as such. This was furiously opposed by the colored members, but prevailed.

The Republicans caucussed last night, and showed some inclination to disorganize the Senate by denying on the floor of the Senate its right to organize permanently on any other basis than the strict and liberal compliance with the terms proposed by Attorney General Williams.

The Lieutenant Governor attempted to adjourn the Senate without a vote, but the Democrats denied his authority to do so, and insisted on leaving the question to a vote. A vote was had, and the Senate adjourned until the afternoon, when a committee was appointed to hear and determine the contests.

In the House the Republicans would not permit the journal to be read; they insisted on adjourning immediately after roll call, and carried their point. They have not abandoned their Court House organization, but meet there each morning and legislate until two o'clock and then go to the Capitol and assemble in temporary organization with the Democrats. The latter meet only in the temporary organization marked out in the Attorney General's proposition' It is feared that the Republicans contemplate withdrawing from the temporary organization and re-establishing a separate organization.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Seine Subsiding—A Students' Demonstration.

PARIS, December 21.—The freshet in the Seine is subsiding. The water has already fallen seventy centimetres.

Three thousand students yesterday demonstrated in favor of Professor Robin, the distinguished member of the institute who was struck from the jury list in consequence of his disbelief in the existence of God.

The National Assembly will adjourn today for the holidays.

"Cora Pearl"—The Laurium Mines.

"Cora Pearl" has been expelled from France in consequence of M. Duval, the son of a wealthy resident of Paris, who founded soup houses in this city, shooting himself in her presence. The attempt of Duval at self-destruction did not prove successful. He is expected to recover.

It is hoped in diplomatic circles that Greece will accede to the proposition to submit the Laurium mines question to France for arbitration.

President Thiers.

PAEIS, December 22.—Thiers and his family return to-morrow, and will stay here until the opening of the National Assembly.

The Orleans Estates—The Reds.

PAKIS, December 22.—Before adjourning this afternoon the Assembly finally passed the bill restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.

The *Corsaire*, a radical journal, has been suspended for advocating Socialism.

Thiers had a conference at Versailles this afternoon with the Committee on Pardons respecting the Communists sentenced to death, who are to be executed before the end of the year unless commuted.

Gambetta Preparing for the Fray.

PARIS, December 22.—The *Republique Francaise*, the personal organ of M. Gambetta, predicts a serious parliamentary crisis when the Assembly meets in January. It says the trimming process of the Government only increases the disquiet of the country, and the acts of Ministers Dufaure and Goulard endanger the Governmens's popularity.

The Assembly voted to continue the tobacco monopoly ten years. The two subcommittees of the Committee of Thirty sit with closed doors.

GERMANY.

Why Emigration Is Impeded.

BERLIN, December 22.—*Spencer's Gazette* says that the partial revocation of the reduced fares for emigrants on the State and private railways in Germany is a question of internal administration, and was required of the government by considerations of political economy, and of the private companies by their own interests. The American press have greatly exaggerated the importance and distorted the significance of this trifling affair. The *Gazette* calls on the United States to do all in their power to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for an emigration treaty, which America, not Germany, has delayed for years.

Odo Russell, the British Ambassador, gave a ball last week, at which there was a brilliant gathering. Bismarck and other notables were present.

SPAIN.

Colonial Policy.

MADRID, December 21.—Minister Zorrilla announced in the Senate yesterday that a bill would soon be introduced providing for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, and that no reforms will be made in the government of Cuba while a single insurgent remained.

RUSSIA.

The Lahiva Campaign.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 22.—The *Imperial Gazette* says the question of the Lahiva campaign has again been discussed in government circles. It was resolved to undertake it.

TYRANNY.

TYRANNY.

The New Orleans Times Seized by a United States Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—Judge Durell has issued a writ directing the United States Marshal to provisionally seize the New Orleans *Times* newspaper establishment, which order was executed, and the office is closed. Judge Alexander and E. C. Hancock, assistant editors of the New Orleans *Times*, will issue a newspaper to-morrow. The suspension of the New Orleans *Times* has caused general expressions of regret.

The People's Sub-Committee in New York.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Subcommittee of the Louisiana citizens' delegation arrived here yesterday morning, their visit being made with a view of taking some measures at the North, which may have influence with reference to the trouble at New Orleans. The committee had a consultative meeting at noon, and discussed the subject, but it is understood no definite action was taken. During the day they waited upon John Foley, a member of the Committee of Seventy. Congressman Roosevelt and other citizens were present. They related their grievances and asked for suggestions. Mr. Foley suggested that they petition the President, who, in his opinion, would promptly remedy any grievances existing.

The Committee will hold another meeting on Monday, They will then agree upon an address to the people.

Judge Bradley's Stand in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Judge Bradley says he will not be desirous of going to New Orleans to hold court. It is certain that he will not do so unless at the suggestion of the President. It is understood that the Supreme Court regards itself as without any power over the question of Judge Bradley's going to New Orleans in the present emergency.

ALABAMA.

Outrageous Meanness of the Radical Legislators.

MONTGOMERY ALA., December 22.—In the House yesterday when the Journal was being read, Mr. Cowan, of Jackson, called for the reading of the names of the members who voted on the second ballot, on which more votes were cast than there were members present.

After the reading ended Mr. Masterson said he was improperly recorded as voting for Whitaker, the caucus nominee of the Republicans, when, in fact, he voted for Candee, the Independent Republican. This change would elect Candee, and a motion was made to correct the minutes to confirm the facts. The Republican members fought the motion by fillibustering, motions to take a recess, points of order, &c., but finally a resolution to refer the matter to a committee was adopted. The committee reported that Candee was elected, and the journal corrected.

Mr. Boyd, Democrat, offered a resolution declaring that the House having duly elected all the officers required, should be immediately declared duly and permanently organized under the ernor plan of the Attorney General and that failure or refusal to do so would be bad faith to the Attorney General and people of the State, which was voted down by the Republicans.

A joint resolution to adjourn till January 13th was adopted by the House, with a proviso that it should not be construed as recognizing the permanent organization of the Senate. The Lieutenant Governor had announced the Senate organized and ready for business several days ago, and when this proviso came back for concurrence the Senate refused to concur, whereupon the Lieutenant Governor adjourned the Senate despite its action.

The Court Room Legislature continues to hold a daily session, and the Gov- yesterday sent them a message recommending an increased taxation of one hundred per cent. That body passed a bill authorizing the issue of two million bonds.

Parsons, the permanent Speaker of the consolidated House, signed the Court Room bill while presiding at the Capitol. The Lieutenant Governor did the same while presiding in the Senate at the Capitol, The Democrats say that this duplication of the Legislature, with the same officers presiding in both, argues bad faith, and they will again appeal to the Attorney General if it is not discontinued.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

A New Phrase of the Scandal.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The *Herald* says that a number of the present stock holders of the Union Pacific Railroad have written to Horace F. Clark, now President of the road, asking him to commence suit for the recovery of eighteen million dollars, said to have been taken by and divided among those engaged in the Credit Mobilier transactions. The *Herald* says the suit will compel full developments of all the facts; for Oakes Ames, who has a fortune at stake, will not be willing to stand in the capacity of trustee before the parties whose interests he represents; and hopes the suit will not be compromised, but that the whole secret history of the Credit Mobilier may be brought to light, for the good of the country. The *Herald* reporter says Clark admits being asked by the stockholders to commence suit, and that the directors at the meeting next week may take action in the matter.

FIRE.

Half a Town in Ruins.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., December 21.—A fire occured at Daidville last night, destroying nearly half the business part of the town, and the United States Land Office and postoffice. All the books in the land office were destroyed. The valuable documents in the postoffice were burned.

The United States and Spanish Governments have concluded an agreement for jointly taking testimony in Cuba to be used by the commission holding its session in Washington, for the adjudication of claims of American citizens growing out of the present rebellion in that island.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* states that the total liabilities of the exploded firm of Bowles Bros. at London, Paris, Nice, Geneva and New York are now stated to be something more than £250,000. The assets are not more than £48,000, of which sum much the larger part is of only hypothetical value.

Exposures of Children.

[N. Y. Express.]

"An American Mother" gives our readers the benefit of another Protest to-day. We are sure no true mother will regard the Protest as untimely, or in any thought or word untrue. The important question is, will mothers persist in the bad custom of what is called "good society," or go back to something better? Our correspondent must not allow her pen to remain idle, for she can do a good work, and aid in exposing, and thereby reforming, some great abuses. In this way the pen and press can accomplish quite as much as the pulpit and lecture room.

OLD TIMES AND PRESENT TIMES.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

Encouraged by you, I send my second protest. Again I turn to the past, and rejoice in the recollections of the pleasant childish frolics enjoyed by young folks fifty years ago, and contrast them with the fashionable children's parties of the present day. Saturday afternoons were the regularly appointed and fashionable times for "parties." Simply but prettily dressed in a cambric "frock," it used to be called, with a sash tied around the waist as the only ornament, except, perhaps, a coral necklace, no time was wasted nor vanity fostered. We are told to pick our way across the streets on our toes, so as to keep ourselves free from mud or dirt; to take off our gloves (if we had any), so as not to get them sticky, and not to laugh too loud. And with light hearts and glowing cheeks, we ran off with our nurse or footman, and danced from four till six o'clock, and if it degenerated to a romp, our dresses were strong and we did not fear them. A simple supper of cake and lemonade, and candies, and if at a very wealthy house, a pyramid of candied oranges was considered magnificent. At 8 we were sent for, and by 9 were in bed.

And how is it now? Children hardly able to speak plain must have their parties instead of being fed with bread and milk and put to bed at 7½ o'clock. They must have the few hairs they have screwed up or braided and frizzed to stand out as a halo around their anxious faces. Starched under garments, elaborately trimmed, take endless time to make each one stand out so as to show successive tiers of trimming. Legs that would be bare to the knee but for fine stockings of gossamer texture. Bare necks and armes with jewels on (even when the beautiful baptismal service is performed, and the sponsors are promising that the little ones shall give up the world, the flesh and the devil, the robes are costly, the jewels bright) and when the carriage drives up to take the mother's darling to the late dinner, it is not the mother's tender kiss which is the last thing bestowed, but the injunction, "Take care of your beautiful dress, and don't let any one touch you or you will spoil it;" and "I know you will be the best dressed child there, and if Mary Spring has more than you, never mind, next time you shall have most;" and the dinner is a miniature of a splendid entertainment for grown people. Servants stand behind two or three children and hand every variety of costly viands, and, I grieve to say, often to give wine to little ones of 7 and 8 years old. I protest against this whole system of fostering vanity and doctors' bills at the same time. Indigestion, of course, affects the child's temper; this leads to scenes in the nursery destructive of peace to the mother, nurse and child. A boarding school is often the result, in order to get rid of the trouble of a child who under proper management would have had a mild, gentle and loving disposition. Even the beautiful taste for flowers which can be cultivated at an early age and in a proper manner, is now made the vehicle of a taste for extravagance in those just emerging from childhood. For if a youth presents a few roses or geranium leaves as a token of regard, the mother will often say: "Don't carry those, Lizzie; it looks so mean, when John could just as well send you a five-dollar boquet, and sends that miserable specimen!" So the next time John must go without a book or something he needs, so as to spend $5, and not be thought *mean* by his little sweetheart. I *protest* against sentiment being measured out by dollars and cents, and think a few pretty flowers far preferable to the stiff boquets arranged, at so much for so many inches in diameter. I could protest against many more fashionable follies, but I spare you now. AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

The Restoration of the Orleans Estate!

The French Assembly has finally voted the restoration of the Orleans domains, or rather of the part of them which has not been alienated. This part is worth $7,200,000, divisible among no less than eight families, decended from Louis Phillippe. The debate was not remarkable, except as bringing out the fact upon which Napoleon doubtless relied in ordering the confiscation. It is a fundamental law of the French monarchy, renewed by the Constituent Assembly in 1790, that the landed property of any prince who succeeds to the throne shall be perpetually and irrevocably incorporated with the crown domains. Louis Philippe evaded this law by handing over the vast domain of his house to his children before he accepted the crown, an act declared by Berryer to be legal, but certainly somewhat mean. Napoleon on his accession treated it as a colorable evasion of the law, and reannexed the property to the crown domain, whence it is once more separated. These facts seem to be admitted by the friends of the family, who, however, point out that these laws contemplated the king remaining king until he died, and that Louis Phillippe never was king in the old legitimate sense.

Drinks Between the Acts.

Though the male attendants at theatres may differ on politics, religion and other subjects, there seems to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on the subject of drinks between the acts. The curtain has hardly begun rolling down before there is a general rush for the aisles and the whisky bars. It is now a common practice for men to leave ladies alone in the theatre while they step out to obtain a glass of water, or take a step of fresh air, or just to stretch their legs. They return in crowds, just as the curtain is rising, or in the middle of the scene, bringing with them the strong odors of whisky, rum, brandy, larger beer and Schweitzer kase. The ladies undoubtedly would prefer to have ice cream, jelly, and other simple refreshments, but if a delicate girl can sit the performance though without drinks men undoubtedly should be able to do likewise—*Phila. Ledger.*

Two doting fathers swapped babies at the baptismal font in Dubuque, Ia., a girl and $15 for a boy.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TAKEN IN.

Two Hundred and Thirty-Seven Dollars' Worth of Confidence.

On Monday, a farmer named John Fullmer, came to this city with a wagon load of poultry, which was disposed of during the day. Fullmer, in company with another farmer, visited Trimble's Varieties. During the performance, they struck up a conversation with a stranger, who invited them out to take a drink. After disposing of several hot whisky punches, the stranger insisted upon paying for them, as he was a stock dealer and could easily afford it. He pulled out his pocket-book, but unfortunately he had nothing but a fifty dollar bill, and if his friends could change it, they would much oblige him. Both of them were willing to get rid of some change, but Fullmer was the quickest, he had fifty dollars already in a roll, which he hastily gave, and received a $50 Confederate note, which with but a single glance he placed in his wallet, after their new acquaintance had paid for the drinks. The party went back to Trimble's for the purpose of seeing the performance. They had scarcely been in the show a half an hour, when their new friend said he was sorry that he must leave, but he had made an engagement to meet a man at 10 o'clock; he would be back, however, in fifteen minutes. This was the last Fullmer and his companion saw of him. When the performance was over, they went down to the market, got into their wagon and started home. But what was their astonishment when they got to the bridge and Fullmer's companion reached for his pocket book to pay the toll, and found that his pantaloons had been cut open and his wallet, containing $197, was gone. He informed Policeman Louis Eckert, who met him on the other side of the bridge, but could give no clue that would lead to the detection of his departed friend. Fullmer also discovered that the bill he had changed was worthless, and the two proceeded homeward sadder if not wiser men.

SUICIDE.

Cause—Ruin and Domestic Jars.

Early yesterday morning, a man named Peter Blochinger, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, at his residence on Twentieth street, near Josephine, South Side. It appears that Blochinger was a man of very dissipated habits, we are told, and has been repeatedly complained of by his wife before the magistrates on account of his drunkenness. At about 4 o'clock yesterday his wife arose and went down stairs to build the fire and prepare the breakfast for the family. The family consists, besides the parents, of six children, all grown up, and most of them employed in the neighboring manufactories. Mrs. Blochinger had been but a few moments down stairs when she was startled by the report of a pistol in the room she had just left. She hastened to the room, accompanied by others of the family who had heard the report of the pistol. The husband and father was sitting upright in the bed quite dead. His right hand still grasped a small, single-barreled Smith & Weston pistol, which was the sufficient explanation of the tragedy. There was a bullet hole in the centre of the dead man's forehead, and a small stream of blood was flowing down his face. It was evident that he had held the pistol close in front of him and had fired with a steady hand, which insured and effective aim. Deputy Mayor Heisel notified the Coroner, who held an inquest, and a verdict of death by suicide rendered. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and family of grown up children. The cause assigned by his acquaintance for his fatal action is the excessive use of liquor, and the domestic jars which it produced.

"THREE BLACK CROWS" ON A WHISKY CRUISE.

Civil Rights and Civil Wrongs—What Swoope Thinks About "Drunken Niggers."

Yesterday afternoon three tam sucking coons of the color of cheap molasses dropped into the U. S. District Court, and stated that they wanted justice under the civil rights bill. Their justice is thusly explained. The three coons being thirsty and wanting something to moisten their throats called at a saloon near the foot of Market street, and asked for "drinks." The proprietor who, it appears would rather vindicate a great principle than take a negroes money, refused, and remarked that "he didn't allow niggers to drink here, and didn't want their money nohow. The Ethiopans left without slaking their thirst, and proceeded to the U. S. Court. District Attorney Swoope was called on for advice, and after hearing the "prayer of the petitioners," replied that drinking "fifth" proof whisky was not one of the inalienable rights conferred either by the Declaration of Independence or the Civil Rights Bill. The coons did not relish the decision, and went off disgusted with "the Government."

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Brakeman Cut in Twain.

Last evening about ten o'clock, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad named W. C. Wacker met his death near the Outer Depot in the following manner: He was attending to a brake on the freight train, when the brake chain broke, which threw Wacker off his balance, precipitating him head foremost between the cars, which ran over the unfortunate man, cutting him completely in twain. Deceased was twenty years of age, unmarried, and resided in Johnstown. The body was placed under a shed at the Outer Depot. An inquest will be held to-day.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending December 22, 1872:

Accident, 1; asthma, 4; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cholera, infantum, 7; convulsions, 3; congestion of lungs, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; disease of the heart, 2; disease of the liver, 2; dropsy, general, 2; dropsy of the brain, 1; dropsy of the chest, 1; eclampsia, 1; fever, catarrhal, 2; fever, typhoid, 5; hæmorrhage, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the brain, 2; inflammation of the lungs' 6; inflammation of the lungs and pleura, 2; inflammation of the endorcardium, 2; inflammation of peritoneum, 1, insanity, 1; parturition, 1; small pox, 1. tetanus, 1; whooping cough, 1; still births, 2.

Of the above there were, males, 34; females, 20. White, 52; colored, 2. Total, 54.

New Odd Fellows Lodge.

Confluence Lodge, No. 814, I. O. O. F. was instituted a few days at Confluence, Somerset county by D. D. G. M. John H. Uhl, assisted by officers representatives of the Grand Lodge. The following are the officers elected: N. G. Frank R. Fleck; V. G. Charles Strohm; Sec'y James Baxter; A. S. Walter S. Mountain; Treasurer, Henry Valentine.

Dr. Reichenbach

Is proving his skill in a practical way. He offers to treat the worst cases of hernia or prolapsus uteri, however hopeless it may seem, and if at the end of three weeks the patient is not cured, to forfeit five hundred dollars in cash. Office No. 11 Market street. Patients from a distance will be provided for free of charge, while under his treatment.

Chapped Hands,

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

The Justice of the Verdict

Rendered by the public years ago in favor of the Mexican mustang Liniment must be apparent to all who have used that famous preparation or seen it used. Its healing influence is irresistible. The most obstinate forms of neuraigic or rheumatic disease are totally cured by it, and that in an inconceivable short space of time. External injuries or sores, whether of man or beast, as well as all equine or human maladies for which a linement may be used, are speedily remedied by its use. Remember it is not merely a palliative but an eradicant of disease.

NEWSPAPER FAILURES.

The Reason Why There are so Many of Them.

In his recent excellent address before the Press Association of Tennessee, Gen. George P. Jones, of the Nashville *Union and American*, gave the following truthful account of newspaper mortality:

We do too much work without compensation. We pay too much money without any return whatever. We establish an eleemosynary institute at our own expense. We keep a charity school on our own hook. We conduct business as if we owe everything to the public, and the public are not indebted to us a farthing. We are preyed upon by the sharpers and the innocent alike. We advertise gratuitously every week, when we should have the money for it. The general public are entirely ignorant—probably we ourselves are not fully aware of the extent to which newspapers are burdened by this insidious drain upon their resources. It insinuates itself in every conceivable form. It does it through reporters, through agents, through correspondents, through editors, through business managers, through propretors and generally, too, with as much disadvantage to the public as to the press. There is not a business, from the dispenser of ginger cakes and cider to the largest manufactory, which will not advertise with you gratis—which will, if you listen to it, endeavor to convince you that it is your duty to the public to do so. There is not an aspirant for public station—and when I contemplate the number of these, I experience an overwhelming sense of commingled amazement and disgust—from constable to the Senate of the Union, who does not conscientiously believe it to be the imperative duty of the press, daily and weekly, to speak with a pen of telescopic power, of his microscopic deservings. Even that army of strollers, which infest the country and the people as a sort of visitation of Providence for our iniquities, from the street-corner seller of prize candy or magic oil to the operatic empresario, will expect you to write an indefinite number of editorials on a three-square advertisement inserted for five days, changeable daily, without charge! We are required to write up, urge up, and put through every enterprise, great or small, that seems to have a possible connection with the public. But we never hear of a share of stock, or of a dividend. The Church, the State, commerce, industry, art, invention and humbug alike seem to regard the press as their servators, and to be run and sustained for their advantage.

There is a line of demarkation in all these things between public demand, public utility, newspaper duty and individual gain. That line should be defined, and held, as it in reality is, the *Dead Line*. Not a letter nor a space nor a figure, not a comma nor a period, nothing of all the innumerable particles that enter into the form and structure of a daily or weekly newspaper, is there that its picking up and putting down does not cost cash money. Not a revolution of the press, not a square inch of paper, that does not cost something in cash. This should be understood by the public. If it is not, its correlative should be practiced by the press. I do not mean that the press should abandon its position of being the foremost charitable institution in the world. It should hold to that, for its munificent liberality, after purging itself of nine-tenths of the daily swindles practiced upon it, will exceed that of any other business.

To get rid of the stupendous fraud of gratuitous advertising, this cancer, canker—call it anything, provided you select an epithet that will characterize it strongly enough—I can prescribe no other rule than this: put voluntarily and without charge any and everything into your paper which you deem advantageous to it in being beneficial to the public. All else, exclude, being of advantage to those who wish to make money upon your capital and enterprise. Hold your space at its value. Fix your rates at a fair price for your circulation, and adhere to them. Fair dealing will accomplish more than foul, at all times and everywhere. For be it known that the American press is not a vampyre, to be constantly sucking the life blood of the people. It has a vastly higher mission—but it should also be known that it will not longer be made the victim of the thousands of vampyres that come daily to the counters, in every conceivable garb, to have its life-blood incontinently sucked away.

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 24.—A disastrous fire occurred in this city early this morning. Some wooden buildings, twelve in number, in the business portion of the city, on the bank of the river between Railroad avenue and Main street, were burned completely to the ground.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

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Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	111⅝
United States 6s, 1881, old	113⅜
United States 6s (Coupons)	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	112 @117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, old	112 @112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112⅝
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116¼
United States 10-40s	109⅜
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108½@109
Currency Sixes	112½@113
New 5 Per Cents	111

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last report has undergone no material chaug as relates to prices or demand. The weather continues moderate. As relates to the leading articles we have but few changes to note and they will be found uner their appropriate heads. Navigation to all points continues suspended, and from present appearances is likely to continue so for some time. Apples—Dealers report an improved demand, which will continue at least during the holidays; the supply is equal to the demand. Flour—Is held firmly at full rates; certain holders are are endearvoring to advance prices, how far they will be successful remains to be seen; we can report fair receipts by rail. The mills are also running to their full capacity. Grain firm with a good demand which was the ruling feature of the market. Wheat scarce and wanted at the advance previously noted. The receipts continue light of white; the market is entirely bare. Oats—Scarce and finds ready purchases at full rates. Corn—Sells readily at good prices; now is the time to send in grain as the present prices will not be maintained when the supply increases. Rye and barley are unchanged.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance:

HOMINY—We are reported regula sales to the trade at $4 25a4 75 per barre

MILL FEED—Demand moderate; bran $1 15a1 20 per cwt.; middlings $1 30a1 50. Corn meal $1 30a1 35 per cwt.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—In fair demand at the following: hams sugar cured 14½c; shoulders sugar cured 7½c; plain do 6c; rib sides 8¼c; clear rib 8½c; clear 9c. Breakfast bacon 12c. Dried beef 18c. Mess pork $14 50. Ham sausage 10c. Lard leaf tierces 8¾c; half barrels 9¼c; pails 10c. Pigs feet, kegs $2 50; half barrels $5.

POTATOES—The demand is improving; prime peach blows in first hands 80a83c; store 88a90c.

APPLES—The demand is improving; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change. The improved demand is expected to last during the holidays. We note sales of good to prime at $2 50a3 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A shade lower; quoted in bulk at 4½c in sacks, 5c per lb. Market well supplied.

BEANS—Dealers report a quiet market at $2 50a3 per bush, the latter for small white.

BUTTER—Under more liberal receipts the market was not so firm, although for choice lots there was no change in prices. We note sales in a regular way at 25a28c per lb; common and medium lots are difficult to quote.

CANNED GOODS—Are attracting more attention. We quote peaches, 3 lb cans ab $3 25; 2 lb cans $2 50; corn $2 75a3 00 per doz; tomatoes $2 50,

CIDER—In moderate supply. Sales ranged from $6 00a7 00 per bbl, as per quality.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts continue large. We can report sales at 5a5½c per lb.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note. The demand was fair and sales regular at yesterday's prices.

GRAIN—The firmness we haue before noted has been maintained. Wheat scarce and wanted; red winter $1 70a1 75; amber $1 80a1 85; white, none offering; it would command good prices just now. Oats scarce. Corn inquired for; on truck 57a58c; free in elevator 59a60c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, December 25, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market was a weak one; there was nothing done worthy of notice; Parker's was last quoted at $3 00 per bbl, the same as the day previous. For prices in other parts of the oil regious see our despatches.

REFINED.

The market since our last, has undergone no quotables change; refiners are asking 27c; buyers are offering 26½ for Philadelphia delivery; we did not learn of any transactions.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; City make at $2 15; country $2 10; the stock in first hands is light.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 24.—The *Courier* says: The market was very weak at opening, but firmer at the close. The action of the Producers Association at the meeting at Oil City was very decided, the majority favoring the adoption of the contract between the two associations. The sales were as follows:

PARKER'S LANDING.

3,000 bbls spot	$3 00
8,000 do do	3 10

OIL CITY.

2,000 spot	3 10
550 do	3 00

LOWER ROAD.

850 bbls spot	3 00
250 do do	2 95

UPPER ROAD.

5,000 do do	3 25
1,000 do b. o. December	3 25

ROUSEVILLE, December 24.—Market held firm with no quotations.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—Market dull and nothing doing.

Standard White	27c
Crude in bulk	11½c
Cases	28c
December	27c

TITUSVILLE, December 24.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing. We cannot give quotations.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 24.—Market dull at $2 95a3 00.

OIL CITY, December 24.—Market quiet and nominal at $3 10; Lower Creek $3 00; Upper, spot $3 10a3 20.

Milwaukee.

MIDWAUKEE, December 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 $1 20. Oats in fair demand at 26c. Corn dull and nominal at 35c. Rye active at 66c. Barley firm and in fair demand at 71c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, December 23, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals since our last were not very heavy, besides the principal portion was through stock; the result was the number on sale here was not very extensive. Prices have undergone no material change. Unfavorable reports from New York put a damper on the market; a fair delivery from the country made their appearance. Their purchases were not very extensive, and prices ruled about the same for extra fat cattle. The holiday stock attracted but little attention; in fact they were scarcely saleable as might be expected. The market closed dull. The asking rates for the various kinds were.

PRICES:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 50a6 75
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	1 10a5 49
Extra 1,300 lbs steers	5 90a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 00a4 25
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	400a4 25
Common	3 00a3 75
Bulls	2 00a3 50
Cows	3 25a4 50
Stockers	3 75a4 25
Oxen	70a1 00

STOCKERS.

The run was light and the demand correspondingly. Sales of small lots at figures from $375 to 400.

HOGS.

The demand was fair and sales regular. The offerings were not large, neither was the demand very extensive. The packing season is drawing to a close; the eastern market is reported as overstocked. Their combinations are calculated to have a depressing effect on the market.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 10a4 15
Prime "	4 00a4 05
Common	3 80a3 90

SHEEP.

The market was a dull one with a declining tendency. Unfavorable advances from New York having produced the usual effect. The offerings, however, were light as compared with the early part of the week. The rates for the various grades were:

PRICES.

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 50a6 00
Extra, 95 " "	5 25a5 50
Extra, 90 "	5 00a5 25
Prime, 85 "	4 50a4 75
Fair, 80 "	3 75a4 00
Common	3 00a3 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, December 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle from the various points centering at the Union Cattle Yards were not so large as the previous week; the same may be said of the East Liberty Yarks so far as relates to the receipt; notwithstanding this fact, the market was not an active one and buyers were disposed to take hold sparingly; the low prices of hog meat, and the abundance of game and poultry has no doubt more to do with this matter than might appear at the first glance. The eastern markats are all reported dull and prices ruling in favor of buyer who don't appear very anxious to take the least advantage of the situation; the butchers report a hard market on account of the competition we have noted above. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,400 do	6 50a6 75
Extra 1,300 do	6 00a6 25
Extra 1,200 do	5 50a5 75
Fair 1,100 do	5 00a5 25
Fair 1,000 do	4 50a4 75
Common stock	3 50a4 00
Stockers	3 75a4 25
Cows	3 25a4 50
Bulls	2 50a3 50
Oxen, per pair	$70a100

HOGS.

The market ruled dull with prices favoring buyers; it has been a long time time since hogs were sold as cheap as they are the present season; only a limited number changed hands, at the following

PRICES.

Prime Philadelphia, 250 to 300	$4 10a4 12
Prime to extra Yorkers	3 80a3 90
Nice, smooth Pigs	4 20a4 25
Mixed coarse stock	3 50a3 60

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate. Free Homes. Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offer for sale its **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota**, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a Healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague are unknown.*

Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit**; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-3o Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, **map** and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

LAND DEPARTMENT NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. NINTH ST., NEW YORK.

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Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other school in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in

Actual Business and Practical Banking.

Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and methods of instruction.

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For large descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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A Manual of Health.

An edition of between nine and ten millions of copies of a very useful work is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be had for the asking at any drug store in the United States, the British Colonies, Spanish America or Brazil. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1873. The medical portion of it treats of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, and sets forth the peculiar properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—the purest and best tonic at present known as a preservative of health and strength, and as a remedy for debility and disease. The Almanac is printed in all the principal languages of the civilized world, and reaches a larger number of families and individuals than any other medical treatise that ever issued from the press. No man or woman who has a due regard for that choicest of heaven's blessings, bodily vigor, should fail to read the plain, simple and convincing articles which this truly practical publication contains. The miscellaneous matter is varied, instructive and amusing, and the calendar department copious and comprehensive. Hostetter's Almanac is, in short, a household convenience, adapted to the use of all classes and callings. The farmer, the planter, the miner, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, the professional man, all need it; and to invalids of both sexes it is literally an article of prime necessity. The medical technicalities which render so many medical treatises intended for popular use unintelligible to the general reader, have been carefully avoided in this pamphlet. All is clear, explicit, forcible, and reconcilable with reason and common sense.

The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 282 Third avenue

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

LL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but when possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

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What Hear we now From West to East

Confounding man, befriending beast,
But Centaur Liniment?

What is it cures our many pains,
And limbers up severest strains,
But Centaur Liniment?

That knocks Rheumatism out of gear,
Bids gout good bye without a tear
But Centaur Liniment?

Causes the cripple to walk, the lame to leap,
Hearts to thank, instead of eyes to weep—
Only, Centaur Liniment?

What renders reptiles tooth and sting of bees,
Harmless as the bite of fleas,
Excepting Centaur Liniment:

Assuages the pangs of a broken breast,
Flows the lacteal fluid—gives nights of rest,
But Centaur Liniment;

And when chilblains sting or hot steam scalds,
What is it soothes, for what can we call,
But Centaur Liniment.

When the car crushed old Tilden's arm,
'Twas saved from amputation by this charm,
The Centaur Liniment;

And when Barnum's Hon. Uncle Ben,
Broke his leg in that dismal den,
He roared for Centaur Liniment.

Now as the poor horse, lame and sore,
With crippled knee limps to our door,
And begs for Centaur Liniment;

And the docile sheep on a thousand hills,
Die by the mil lions—the screw worm kills,
(All saved by Centaur Liniment.)

We hear it shouted from West to East,
By speaking man and neighing beast,
"Pass on the Centaur Liniment."

This remarkable article is for sale by all Druggists in every village, parish and hamlet in America. We Warrant it to cure.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Children cry for Pitcher's Castoria

—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimilates the food, cures wind colic, and carries natural sleep. does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best physic known.

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Application will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session for an act to incorporate a bank, to be known the Saint Clair Bank, with a capital stock $500,000; said bank to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.